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HE COMES UP SMILING

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CHAPTER V.

A Plan and a Telegram.

The big, cool dining room, with tall palms and plants, snowy tables and gleaming silver, the crowd of well dressed people, the talk and laughter, and the obsequious, hurrying waiters, was not a new experience to the Watermelon. For one short, painful week he had essayed to be a waiter and had finally seen the folly of his ways and given it up after he had broken more china than his wages, which were withheld, could cover. His complete indifference as to what people thought of him made him entirely at his ease, while his scattered wits were coming back with a rush and his colossal self-assurance was growing every moment he was in the society of the charming Billy.

"I was a hash-slinger once," said he, gazing at her across the table.

Her small nose wrinkled with pleasure and the single dimple flashed forth and was gone.

"That's right," said the general, who grew more fond of his guest with every passing remark. "Don't be ashamed of the past just because you have money now."

"You blacked boots, too, I believe?" questioned Bartlett, the results of that unfortunate cotton deal he had participated in still rankling. "Quite interesting."

The Watermelon had ears only for Billy. She spoke and it was as if the others had been silent.

"Was it fun?" she asked.

"Oh, yes," drawled the Watermelon sarcastically. "It was fun all right. Everybody wanted to be waited on first and everybody wanted the white meat."

"What did they do when they didn't get waited on?" asked Billy.

"Yelled at me," said the Watermelon, "as if I was their servant. This is a free country and we are all equal. I said that to one old gent once and it raised Cain.

"What'd he say?"

"He said that might be, but we didn't remain equal."

What did you say?"

"I said, 'I know it and I am sorry for you, sir. Don't blame yourself too much,' I said. 'Was it drink that did it?' When I left they didn't give me any pay."

"Why not?" asked Billy, eagerly amused.

"They said I had broken too many dishes. I said if I had known they were going to keep my pay I would have broken twice as many."

"Why didn't you do it, then?" asked Billy, whose ideas of vengeance were young and drastic.

"Too much work," explained the Watermelon. "If I wasn't extra strong I wouldn't have been able to break what I did."

"I presume you return to the city tonight?" questioned Bartlett.

The Watermelon thought of the shivering wretch who was trying to hide his nakedness in the forest depths and shook his head. "I'm leaving about three," said he, putting the parting off as long as possible because of Billy. It hurt him to think of leaving her, even then, charming, dainty Billy.

"Tell me some other things you have done," teased Billy.

"If I sat over that side," said the Watermelon with the boldness of desperation. In two short hours they would part for good, so why not make the most of the short time allowed? "If I sat over that side, I could tell you so much better the sad, sweet story of my life."

"Come on," laughed Billy. And the Watermelon rose, to the amusement of those nearest, went around the table and drew up a chair beside Billy, with the general on the other side of him.

Henrietta made vain attempts to take a hostess' part in the conversation, and both Billy and the Watermelon made equally polite and good-natured endeavors to include her, but when two are young, and one is pretty and the other handsome, a third person assumes the proportions of not a crowd so much as a mob. The general was enjoying himself sufficiently with his dinner. He and Bartlett had gone to the same school and he felt as much right to neglect Bartlett as though he had been a brother. Henrietta turned to Bartlett and they chatted on the trivial affairs of the day, while Henrietta wondered if she did seem so very old to the Watermelon and Bartlett matured a plan that had come to him like an inspiration as he watched the Watermelon's frank admiration for Billy.

In the crash on the Street which had broken the cotton ring and had brought a comparatively young and hitherto unknown man into prominence, Bartlett had lost more than he cared to think about. Though his name had not appeared, he had been heavily involved. The ring had needed but a week, a day, more to bring it to perfection, then in a night, from whence hardly a soul knew, having worked quietly, steadily, persistently, this unforeseen factor had arisen and defeat stared the ring in the face. Another week would bring complete collapse unless this William Hargrave Batchelor could be suppressed. They had tried to see him, but he would not be seen. Clearly he had no price, preferring to fight to a finish, which was an admirable quality in one so young, but hardly to be desired in an opponent who unfortunately had every chance to win. Voluntarily, he would not leave the fight, but if he could be suppressed? The following Saturday was the crucial time. If he did not return until the day after?

Bartlett had left the city late the previous afternoon to spend Sunday with Billy, away from the heat and worry of the scene of battle, and here was William Hargrave Batchelor, apparently doing the same thing. Clearly it was a dispensation of Providence. There was Billy, and, after all, William Hargrave Batchelor was young and human. He had probably never known girls like Billy before, or dined with them as equals. He certainly had made no attempt to hide his admiration for this particular one. Bartlett chatted gaily with Henrietta and watched the two opposite, trying to decide if it would be possible to kidnap the young man for a week, take him farther into the country, get him away from Wall Street at any cost. Were Billy's charms equal to the attempt?

William Hargrave Batchelor was said to be a cold, hard-headed youth, who had risen by sheer grit and determination to the place he now held, riding rough-shod over his own and everyone else's desires and pleasures. A calm, imperturbable young man, with cruel keen eyes, the papers described him. Watching him across the table, Bartlett decided that his square jaw and thin mouth fitted the description fairly well, but that the eyes were a complete contradiction. They were neither keen nor cruel, but soft and mild and sleepy. The whole face was careless, indifferent, and if it were not for the jaw, Bartlett would have hardly believed it possible that Batchelor was sitting opposite him. His own jaw snapped and he swore to himself that he would keep him for a week, either through Billy or otherwise. So strong is the power of suggestion, it did not enter his head to question the youth's identity.

They were rising from the table now. The general, having dined to his satisfaction, was beaming with good humor and stories. Excusing himself a moment, Bartlett hurried to the telegraph station in the office. He hunted for his code, but could not find it and had to write the telegram in English. The operator was a raw country youth who wouldn't be able to understand it anyway, and it would go direct to his broker, who would be spending the day at his country place on Long Island.

"Have W. H. B.," wrote Bartlett. "Will take him for a week's tour in the country, with Billy's help. Eat them up."

"Rush it," he ordered sternly, "and bring me the answer. I will wait for it on the porch."

The news soon spread that the stranger dining with the general and his daughter was none other than the suddenly famous young stock broker, whose grim defiance of the Street was told in head lines in the daily papers, and whose life from the cradle up was thrillingly recounted in the Sunday supplement. When he had changed his seat at the table, there had been a suppressed titter of amusement for the eccentricities of a great man, and those who made a study of human nature saw plainly an indication of that character which knew what it wanted and would get it and keep it, overriding all obstacles. A man like that, nothing could down.

As they stood on the porch after dinner, waiting for Bartlett to rejoin them, the four were soon surrounded by an ever growing circle of friends and near friends, and to his pained surprise, the Watermelon was the admired center of the group. All looked on him much as the general did, not so much as a man but as a character out of the Sunday supplement. Bored to exhaustion, he shook hands limply with a score or more whom he did not know and did not want to know.

It was getting late and he would have to return the clothes and become once more merely the Watermelon. He had forgotten the beauty show and had no heart for it now. When he left Billy nothing more counted, nothing mattered. Old clothes or good, hobo or millionaire, without Billy, one was as desirable as the other. He would return the clothes and beat it up the line that evening. James and Mike could go to grass. Meanwhile, instead of getting the most out of the short space of time allotted to him and having Billy alone somewhere, here he was shaking hands with a frowsy bunch of highbrows.

"Mr. Batchelor, would you invest in copper, if you were I?" queried an elderly maiden whose hand he had weakly grasped and but just dropped.

The Watermelon looked around, desperately, miserably. Billy was gazing at him from the edge of the crowd, awe fighting with admiration and amusement on her small face. Henri-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Water Diviners and Geologists

THE question of water divining has lately been discussed in the columns of the Sanitary Record. A correspondent says: The explanation may be "occult" at present, but the phenomenon is undoubtedly natural, that is, it arises from some force of nature not yet understood. It is my belief that many unsuspecting people have the power if they would but test it.

Obviously human intelligence and geological knowledge are necessary to supplement the "divining" if a good source of drinking water is to be found, and I have no doubt that the failures in the past you refer to were due to these essentials not having been sufficiently brought to bear on the subject.

The twig or whatever is used has no power of "discrimination," and so long as the water is moving it will respond. It is interesting to learn that the local government board in England have now recognized that there is something in it, and it occurs to one that the water diviner might be of great assistance in other matters besides that of finding public water supplies, e. g., finding "lost" drains or water mains, forestalling the presence of springs which might give trouble in making excavations for any purpose, etc. If more attention were paid to the subject we should find that the gift is far from uncommon.

The Unchanging Nile

ACCORDING to Professor Oswald and his fellow scientists, the valley of the Nile has remained for more than 1,000,000 years in virtually its present physical state, with conditions as favorable to human occupation and man civilization a million years ago as they were 12,000 years ago, at what is called the "dawn" of Egyptian history.

Inasmuch as the Egyptian civilization of 12,000 years ago was as pronounced as it is today, there is no way of limiting, by inference, the actual extent of its antiquity.

Many tourists who have crossed the Mediterranean to Alexandria have made the three-hour journey by express to Cairo, have established themselves in one of the fashionable hotels, have done a little shopping in the native quarter, have seen a mosque or two or a native wedding, have ridden a camel the quarter-mile distance from the Mena House to the Sphinx, and perhaps have gone as far as to visit Sakhara—a day's excursion from Cairo—turn homeward fancying, and also declaring, that they have seen Egypt.

So they have, in a sense; but Cairo is no more completely representative of Egypt as a country than New York is of the entire United States.

Wandering Indian Acrobats.

The Wide World.

The wandering acrobats of India are recruited from a low caste of people called Dombaranos, who live by this profession alone. The children are trained from their earliest childhood and do not receive any education in schools.

They travel from village to town and give their performances, which are really wonderful, in the open air before crowds of onlookers. Their tricks are quaint and sometimes astonishingly clever.

Supported by one another, these men will balance themselves in a crazy kind of pyramid rising 15 or 20 feet from the ground, and one of their number will then climb this living pyramid with a heavy weight in his teeth.

Babies not yet able to walk are often seen being made use of in the most dangerous manner during these performances. Rajahs and rich Indians are very fond of the acrobatic displays, and engage the best of the men to perform before their guests at entertainments.

MISSOURI GIANTESS DEAD

MISS ELLA EWING, said to be the tallest woman in the world, died recently at her home near Gorin, Scotland County, Missouri, at the age of 40 years. Her height was eight feet and four inches. In a sketch of her life the Kansas City Times says:

The extraordinary part of Miss Ewing's unusual growth was from the time she was 7 years old until she was 10. At the former age she was a normal little girl. Soon after her seventh birthday anniversary she began to grow rapidly, and when 10 years old she measured 6 feet 9 inches. She still had the tastes of a child of her age and her life became miserable. She was denied the pleasures of games other children played, because her presence robbed the games of their zest while the other children stared at her. She became the butt of their thoughtless jests, and being timid their gibes brought her to tears and drove her away from associates of her own age.

At school desks and seats of great size were constructed for her, and an exceptionally long bed for her was necessary. She was forced to stoop on entering ordinary doors, and the home in which her father and mother were comfortable was like a cage to her. The care of the young giantess became a burden to her father, who was a man of meager means.

But a visit to the county fair solved the financial problem. While she went about the fair grounds in ecstacies at the wonders she saw—prize stock, giant vegetables and the mysteries described by the side-show spielers—she herself was the chief attraction to the others, who followed her about, staring at her in wonderment. A museum manager approached her father with an offer of a good salary for her as a museum attraction. It was arranged that her mother should accompany her, and she accepted the offer.

Being heralded as a freak stung her sensitive feelings at first, but she eventually learned to look upon her extreme size philosophically. That attitude was made more easy by the big receipts.

Subsequently she entered a contract with P. T. Barnum and for several years was an attraction of the big circus, traveling over Europe and America. The dream of her girlhood, to own a home where she would be comfortable, at last was realized. In her travels she never had been comfortable. Beds and berths were too short, tables and doors and ceilings too low. She couldn't find comfortable chairs. Life for her was a succession of makeshifts. She saved her salary received from Barnum and after accumulating what she believed to be sufficient to last her, she left the show business and built a home near Gorin. The doors to this house were 10 feet tall. The ceilings were 15 feet. The beds are as long as she chose. Her bath tub was 6 feet long, and a specially made hammock on her veranda was 15 feet long. Clothes closets are the size of ordinary bed rooms and her dining table is 4½ feet high.

A peculiarity of Miss Ewing's growth was that above the waist line she remained almost normal, except that her arms grew in proportion to the growth of her legs. Her feet required specially made shoes, No. 24, and she wore No. 24 gloves. Thirty yards of goods were required to make a dress for her.

After building a home to her measure, the giantess again became a show attraction, but traveled only in states near her home. She never married. At one time she was engaged to Edward Beaupre, a French-Canadian, of Butte, Mont., himself two inches taller than his fiancee, but the engagement was broken off.

Another romance of Miss Ewing's life involved Louis Wilkins, of Enid, Ok., who measured 8 feet 2 inches in height. He was a suitor for her hand years ago. Both had just then signed contracts with the Barnum show.

Wilkin's suit was unsuccessful. He quit the show business in America and spent years following Miss Ewing's refusal in Germany and Austria. He returned several times to visit his parents, and always on those trips brought some gift for Miss Ewing. Wilkins died about six years ago in Chicago.

New French President

Raymond Poincare, the new president of France, is one of the strongest men who have participated in politics in France within recent years. He is in his 53rd year, and has been in politics since his early youth, having been elected deputy in 1887.

President Poincare has been a minister in many French cabinets, having served as minister of agriculture, minister of public instruction, minister of finance, and as premier. He was vice president of the chamber of deputies for four years. He became premier and minister of foreign affairs last year.

M. Poincare is a lawyer by profession. He is also a prolific author, and is a member of the French academy.

He made a great personal sacrifice when he became premier, for he gave up an extremely lucrative practice at the bar. His eloquence is a proverb in France, and even his strongest political opponents express confidence in the honesty of his purposes.

President Poincare's father was a prominent public official and one of his brothers also occupies a high position in the government service.

Madame Poincare was Mlle. Henriette Benucci, an Italian. She and her husband have occupied for many years an apartment on the Avenue des Champs Elysees, and they will not have far to go when they leave for the presidential residence, the palace of the Elysee, on February 18 next.

Office Seeking by U. S. Mail

New York Evening Sun.

WILSON'S popular vote represents about the cube root of the total number of those who now seek the emoluments of office under him, or so it seems to the man who receives the daily mail of the National Democratic committee. As for cutting the cake to go around, it can't be done, and kind words are in order. There is an art to kind words, and the major tactics of amiably checking the superfluous aspirants to cabinet portfolios, foreign ministries and so on, are child's play compared to the job of satisfying the hungering hordes who hanker for civil service posts that are quite out of the question.

A hustling stateswoman in Minnesota had a bright idea of securing an appointment. In a letter to the national committee she wrote: "There are 100 barrels of cement in the railroad yards here, turned back upon the railroad by the consignee. It is exposed to the climate and is spoiling. If you have me appointed postmaster here I will buy this cement and build a postoffice building with a newspaper office in the rear."

Away down among a cargo of applications from Kansas arrived one from a man who urges the vicarious qualifications of his daughters with eloquence worthy of an intending father-in-law.

"It is true that I have only one eye," he writes, "but I have five daughters, all of whom are blessed with keen vision." He describes the family's other qualifications in glowing terms.

Strangely enough, one of the most numerous plagues besetting the President-elect is that of eager legions who importune him upon the sole claims to consideration that they have shaken hands with the successful candidate. One letter from Gloucester, Mass., asks Governor Wilson to recall the man who broke through a crowd he was addressing and rushed up to him to wring his trusty right paw.

"I hope you will not think me presumptuous," writes this warm friend, "but I trust you have not forgotten the incident."

A South Dakota farmer, after guaranteeing that he voted the Democratic ticket, goes on to say somewhat pathetically that 9 per cent interest on his $2,600 mortgage is due and nothing coming in to pay it with. So he leaves it to Wilson to suggest something.

The prevailing impression seems to be that on November 5 Mr. Wilson was elected custodian of the Golden Fleece; at all events, so many are the sons of Jason who venture forth on the quest that there are not sufficient separate hairs to go around among them.

Wish Realized.

San Francisco Argonaut.

Le Fanu, in his "Seventy Years of Irish Life," tells of a peasant who said to a gentleman:

"My poor father died last night, your honor."

"I'm sorry for that, now," answered the other, "and what doctor attended him?"

"Ah! my poor father wouldn't have a doctor; he always said he'd like to die a natural death."

ODD HIDING PLACES FOR WILLS

WHY testators, having carefully arranged for the post mortem disposition of their property, proceed to hide their wills in strange places may remain for another Balzac to explain. Possibly the reason writes "Barrister" in the London Daily Mail, lies in man's inherent objection to being dead.

Whatever the reason, our own courts show that the peculiarity is a widespread one.

Here, in tabular form, are a few of the hiding places:

In an old hat.
Under a door mat.
In a clock.
In a blotting pad.
Behind an old picture.
In a rubbish heap.

The will found inside a clock was made by a wife in her husband's favor. After her death he searched the house in vain. But one day, just as chancery proceedings with regard to a receiver of the estate were started, the clock in the room stopped, and the will, which the judge of the probate court decided was absolutely in order, was found.

In Ireland a few years ago a woman died and left an extraordinary accumulation of papers, documents and valuable property. The will was recovered, together with an immense amount of property, hidden in rubbish heaps, the property including £7,000 in bank notes and various securities. The Irish master of the rolls, before whom the matter came, said that the litter in the stairs was almost knee deep. Two bank notes were found glued to the floor.

In another case before the English courts not half a dozen years ago a will was admitted to probate found in the lining of a very old fashioned silk hat which the testator had given to a friend. And in a successful action for the establishment of a will in the provinces, a year earlier, it was stated that the will had been written on a half sheet of note paper and placed between the leaves of a blotting pad.

After the death of a testator a relative who had been present went to the blotting pad to write a letter. A half sheet of note paper was found and used for the letter. After filling up the blank side the writer turned the paper over to discover that it was the dead man's will.

In one of Thackeray's novels (my memory fails me which) a will is found in the lining of an old coach. Such a hiding place was actually used by a testator whose post mortem affairs figured in the French courts in 1830, while there is a story of a later French case, true or false I cannot say, where a gentleman in perfect health posted his last will and testament to himself, care of Post Restante. It was found.

In a book published 30 years ago, "Curiosities of the Search Room," are collected many instances of curious wills. Possibly of all the wills herein collected the most curious is that of a Frenchman who died in 1877. In the last clause he directed:

"I expressly and formally desire that my remains may be enclosed for burial in my large leather trunk, instead of putting my survivors to the expense of a coffin. I am attached to that trunk, which has gone round the world with me three times."

The clause reminds me of a Hampshire clergyman referred to by Sylvanus Urban.

"Though he possessed a liberal income, he affected the dress of the lowest indigence. At the age of 83 he married a country girl of 13. He desired in his will that he might be buried in an old chest which he had for some time kept by him for that purpose, and that the bearers should each of them have a pair of tan leather gloves and a new pair of shoes, which were given accordingly."

One more instance may be taken from this interesting book:

"One September afternoon in 1874 a hearse was seen standing at about 4 o'clock at the entrance of the salons of the Cafe Riche, Rue le Peletier. On inquiry it was found that a frequenter of this famous establishment had inserted in his will a clause to this effect:

"I desire that on the day of my burial I may be carried round by the Rue Le Peletier to visit once more the table where I have spent so many of the pleasantest hours of my life."

COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHERS

THE country school teacher should be a public health educator, according to Dr. Charles E. North, of New York, author of an article on "Sanitation in Rural Communities," just issued by the United States Bureau of Education. As the natural intellectual leader of his community, the rural teacher, he maintains, can do for public health in the country what the medical inspector and school nurse are doing in the city—point the way to clean living.

Remarkable results are expected to follow adequate public health work by rural school teachers. It is estimated that if effective sanitation were enforced the present average of forty-five years for human life would be prolonged to sixty.

"In rural communities annually 400,000 persons die and about 2,000,000 others are seriously ill from infectious diseases," Dr. North declares. "If only one-half of these deaths and cases of sickness can be eliminated it means that an immense field of useful work lies at the hand of the country school teacher, who will become a public health educator and will instruct the children and the mothers and fathers how to prevent the transference of poisonous bacteria from those who carry them to those who do not."

More teaching of physiology is not what is needed, Dr. North says. Physiology may satisfy the curiosity of children as to their internal organs, but it does not protect them in any way against disease. The rising generation, whether in the country or in the city, has a right to be instructed in the first principles of sanitary science.

Far from being too difficult to teach in the elementary school, the subject of public health can be made both understandable and interesting. Such a simple operation as washing the hands, for instance, becomes attractive when studied with reference to bacteria.

"Personal cleanliness, purity of food and of drinks, the nature of disease and the method of transference are all things which can be expressed in the simplest terms and made clear to the understanding of children," asserts Dr. North.

Dr. North emphasizes the need of special training in this subject for school teachers. He believes that normal schools and teachers' colleges should have regular courses in public health, so that the country school teacher may be armed with the essential facts of sanitary science.

Sunday Law in Kansas

Kansas City Journal.

The city authorities at Sabetha passed a stringent Sunday closing ordinance lately. Among other things forbidden was the sale of anything except food at the restaurants. The restaurant folks said: "If we cannot sell cigars and drinks, we'll shut up shop," and they did.

The city marshal said to the garage man: "Under powers vested in me as town marshal I hereby order that you refrain from catering, selling or giving away gasoline tomorrow, commonly called Sunday." A stubborn Dutchman this garage man happened to be, and he promptly told the marshal to take his tin star and get out. And he got. On Sunday one of the public drinking fountains was placarded "Closed for Sunday."

On the door of the engine house was a placard which read: "In case of fire do not ring the bell, as you may be arrested for working on Sunday."

Turkish Titles

FOR the information of readers who do not understand the affixes to proper names that are used frequently in the Turkish dispatches from the Balkans, a member of the Turkish embassy at Washington has explained the use of some of the terms. In the first place, our American prefixes "Mr." or "General" become suffixes in Turkish.

A "caliph" is a prince of the royal line and "Mohammed's representative," ranking next to the sultan himself in importance. The next title of importance is Sheik-Ul-Islam, or head of the Mohammedan faith. Islam is the title by which a priest is usually addressed.

Pasha is the highest title within the gift of the sultan. It is conferred chiefly on men who achieve distinction in arts and letters or in commerce. The word "Bey" attached to the name of a person indicates that the bearer is distinguished for service of the country. The term "Effendi" indicates that the man so addressed is higher in birth, breeding or education than the man speaking, and is a variable title, depending on the rank of those carrying on a conversation.

The grand vizier, or saborazam, is the premier of the cabinet and is the highest of government civil officials. The governor of a province is known as the Vali. This term is added to the name instead of being prefixed.

Brazil Leads in Coffee Growing

IN the world's production of coffee, Brazil holds the pre-eminent place. In 1800 the exports from Brazil amounted to 1,720 pounds; they have steadily increased until in 1909 they were more more than two and a quarter billion pounds.

The area in Brazil suitable for coffee cultivation covers about 1,158,000 square miles, or an area larger than the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Texas and California; but the area under cultivation is small compared to that which could be cultivated, little more than two million acres being in coffee in 1905. About three-fourths of the world's output is grown in Brazil, and the state of Sao Paulo alone produces one-half of the world's supply.

The history of the valorization scheme by Brazil is of interest. The state of Sao Paulo borrowed more than seventy millions of dollars in 1908 and bought and stored nearly one billion pounds of coffee for the purpose of maintaining prices on the various markets, these having become very low, due to over-production. Since the buying and storing of this coffee the government, through a committee, has sold between three and four hundred million pounds.

Venezuela and Colombia rank next in amount produced, each growing in the neighborhood of one hundred million pounds annually. Mexico, the Central American states, and the Dutch East Indies also produces large quantities. The coffee produced in the United States is grown in Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

The United States received coffee from 48 different countries in the past five years, the great bulk coming from South and Central America and Mexico; lesser amounts were imported from the Dutch East Indies and British West Indies, and from one and one-half to two and one-half billion pounds from Arabia (Aden).

A woman in the role of war correspondent is an unusual figure even in these days of manifold feminine activities. A pioneer in the new role is an English woman, Miss Mary Edith Durham, who is special correspondent in the Balkans for the London Daily Chronicle. In addition to acting as newsgatherer she has helped to nurse the wounded.

A Poem Worth While

A Good Creature of God.

Along the slope with sunshine warm,
Where fragrant ferns soft shadows make,
How swiftly glides your graceful form
Blithe little snake.

Where leads your path I cannot guess,
As through the thorns you swiftly go.
If serpent's wisdom you possess,
I do not know.

To me you seem no noisome thing
As in the mossy bank you lie.
You love the sweet returning spring
As well as I.

You bring to me sweet memories
Of long, bright, sunny summer days,
Of grassy fields, and June-bright skies,
So go your ways.

When autumn winds sweep down the slope,
And winter storms are on the wing,
You fall asleep in certain hope
To wake with spring.

So peace be with you, little snake,
Gliding along the flower-strewn sod,
The gifts of life and death we take
From the same God.

—L. E. C. in Our Dumb Animals.

Short Ends of News

Florence Gamble, of Des Moines, has admitted corresponding with 500 men, "with a view to matrimony."

George Eastman has just donated $500,000 to the University of Rochester to establish a college for women.

G. H. Gordon, living near Champaign, Ill., has won a prize by growing 107½ bushels of corn on an acre of land.

In Berlin children under 14 years of age have been forbidden by the authorities from attending moving picture shows.

The national debt of Japan December 31, 1912, was more than 2,500,000,000 yen ($1,250,000,000), of which amount $750,000,000 was in foreign loans.

At a recent meeting of the Bar Association of London women were excluded from practicing law at the British bar by an overwhelming vote.

Negotiations have been completed for the construction of a dam across the St. Maurice river in Canada. The contract involves an expenditure of $2,500,000.

The lower house of the South Dakota legislature last Saturday passed the senate equal suffrage resolution by a vote of 70 to 30, assuring the submission of the suffrage question to the people next year.

Preparations are being made by Republicans from many sections of Ohio to celebrate the birthday of William McKinley, in Columbus, January 29, under the auspices of the Columbus Republican Glee Club.

"God will never settle the liquor question because he has no vote," is the way C. J. Hall, of California, voices his approval of a movement to separate the Prohibition party from all church organizations.

Borings over an area of 400 square miles in the Congo region have disclosed layers of coal from six to seven feet in thickness of a quality similar to that of Bulgarian coal. The discoveries were made not far from the Tanganyika railway, now under construction.

In New York a roof garden for horses will be built atop of the $50,000 hospital for animals for which the Women's League for Animals has just filed its plans. There will be an elevator to carry the animals up to the roof, where they will be allowed to romp while convalescing.

Nathan Straus, of New York, has gone to the Holy Land to establish 21 soup kitchens in Jerusalem and to do whatever else he can to alleviate the suffering of the Jews in Palestine. Mrs. Straus accompanied her husband, and they took with them two physicians and four nurses who will help develop Straus' plans.

Miss Helen Taft expects to take up her interrupted college course at the completion of her father's term of office at the White House. She will reenter Bryn Mawr. Miss Taft would have graduated in this year's class had not her mother's health necessitated a sharing of her social duties with her daughter.

The year 1912 was the most disastrous for underwriters in the history of Lloyds, which goes back 250 years. The total amount paid on the more important casualties is estimated at $36,250,000. The Titanic disaster accounted for about $10,000,000 of this amount. Two hundred and twenty-eight vessels were totally destroyed and 36 were reported missing.

Col. Goethals says 25,000 soldiers will be necessary to guard the Panama canal. "Once we lost control of the sea in a war," he says, "we would have to depend upon the garrison in the zone. We could not expect to get reinforcements there from the United States. The locks, the vital portion of the canal, should be guarded by a large force, and the Atlantic and Pacific ends should be garrisoned."

John Miller was fatally burned at Salt Lake City as a result of the explosion of a lamp which he kept burning to guide a sweetheart to the home he prepared for her 40 years ago. The lamp was kept in a window as a beacon beckoning the way for a girl from Sweden, who, though drowned at sea, has never ceased to exist for him. The lamp was surrounded by paper roses, and in attempting to extinguish the flames he caught fire.

Colonel Elsworth N. Phelps, who bore such a remarkable resemblance to the caricatures of "Uncle Sam" that he was widely known, died at his home in Windsor, Conn., last Saturday. He was over six feet tall and as straight as a ramrod. His resemblance to the national prototype was so striking that he blocked traffic in Pennsylvania avenue when he first visited Washington. He was a veteran of the civil war and rode with Sheridan in the Shenadoah Valley on that memorable twenty-mile ride to Winchester, until his horse collapsed. He was 87 years old and died in the house where he was born.

The THIRD DEGREE

by

CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER XV.

Annie entered the presence of the famous lawyer pale and ill at ease. This sudden summons to Judge Brewster's private office was so unexpected that it came like a shock. For days she had haunted the premises, sitting in the outer office for hours at a time exposed to the stare and covert smiles of thoughtless clerks and office boys. Her requests for an interview had been met with curt refusals. They either said the judge was out of town or that he was too busy to be seen. At last, evidently acting upon orders, they flatly refused to even send in her name, and she had about abandoned hope when, all at once, a clerk approached her, and addressing her more politely than usual, said that the judge would see her in a few minutes.

Her heart gave a great throb. Almost speechless from surprise, she stammered a faint thanks and braced herself for the interview on which so much depended. For the first time since the terrible affair had happened, there was a faint glimmer of hope ahead. If only she could rush over to the Tombs and tell Howard the joyful news so that he might keep up courage! It was eight days now since Howard's arrest, and the trial would take place in six weeks. There was still time to prepare a strong defense if the judge would only consent to take the case. She was more sure than ever that a clever lawyer would have no difficulty in convincing a jury that Howard's alleged "confession" was untrue and improperly obtained.

In the intervals of waiting to see the lawyer, she had consulted every one she knew, and among others she had talked with Dr. Bernstein, the noted psychologist, whom she had seen once at Yale. He received her kindly and listened attentively to her story. When she had finished he had evinced the greatest interest. He told her that he happened to be the physician called in on the night of the tragedy, and at that time he had grave doubts as to it being a case of murder. He believed it was suicide, and he had told Captain Clinton so, but the police captain had made up his mind, and that was the end of it. Howard's "confession," he went on, really meant nothing. If called to the stand he could show the jury that a hypnotic subject can be made to "confess" to anything. In the interest of truth, justice and science, he said, he would gladly come to her aid.

All this she would tell Judge Brewster. It would be of great help to him, no doubt. Suddenly, a cold shiver ran through her. How did she know he would take the case? Perhaps this summons to his office was only to tell her once more that he would have nothing to do with her and her husband. She wondered why he had decided so suddenly to see her and, like a flash, an idea came to her. She had seen Mr. Jeffries, Sr., enter the inner sanctum and, instinctively, she felt that she had something to do with his visit. The banker had come out accompanied by a richly-dressed woman whom she had guessed to be his wife.

She looked with much interest at Howard's stepmother. She had heard so much about her that it seemed to her that she knew her personally. As Alicia swept proudly by, the eyes of the two women met, and Annie was surprised to see in the banker's wife's face, instead of the cold, haughty stare she had expected, a wistful, longing look, as if she would like to stop and talk with her, but dare not. In another instant she was gone, and, obeying a clerk, who beckoned her to follow him, she entered Judge Brewster's office.

The lawyer looked up as she came in, but did not move from his seat. Gruffly he said:

"How long do you intend to keep up this system of warfare? How long are you going to continue forcing your way into this office?"

"I didn't force my way in," she said, quietly. "I didn't expect to come in. The clerk said you wanted to see me."

The lawyer frowned and scrutinized her closely. After a pause, he said:

"I want to tell you for the fiftieth time I can do nothing for you."

"Fifty?" she echoed. "Fifty, did you say? Really, it doesn't seem that much."

Judge Brewster looked at her quickly to see if she was laughing at him. Almost peevishly, he said:

"For the last time, I repeat I can do nothing for you."

"Not the last time, judge," she replied, shaking her head. "I shall come again tomorrow."

The lawyer swung around in his chair with indignation.

"You will——?"

Annie nodded.

"Yes, sir," she said, quietly.

"You're determined to force your way in here," exclaimed the lawyer.

"Yes, sir."

The judge banged the desk with his fist.

"But I won't allow it! I have something to say, you know! I can't permit this to go on. I represent my client, Mr. Howard Jeffries, Sr., and he won't consent to my taking up your husband's case."

There was a shade of sarcasm in Annie's voice as she answered calmly:

"Can't you do it without his consent."

The lawyer looked at her grimly.

"I can," he blurted out, "but—I won't."

Her eyes flashed as she replied quickly.

"Well, you ought to—"

The lawyer looked up in amazement.

"What do you mean?" he demanded.

"It's your duty to do it," she said, quietly. "Your duty to his son, to me, and to Mr. Jeffries himself. Why, he's so eaten up with his family pride and false principles that he can't see the difference between right and wrong. You're his lawyer. It's your duty to

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

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If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results follow: Bright's disease which is the worst form of kidney trouble may steal upon you.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable curative effect in the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

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Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and get up many times during the night.

Inability to hold urine, smarting in passing, uric acid, headache, dizziness, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, **who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects,** while the **original disease** constantly undermines the system.

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Editorial Notice—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

The Third Degree

(Continued from First Page.)

put him right. It's downright wicked of you to refuse—you're hurting him. Why, when I was hunting around for a lawyer one of them actually refused to take up the case because he said old Brewster must think Howard was guilty or he'd have taken it up himself. You and his father are putting the whole world against him, and you know it."

The judge was staggered. No one in his recollection had ever dared to speak to him like that. He was so astonished that he forgot to resent it, and he hid his confusion by taking out his handkerchief and mopping his forehead.

"I do know it," he admitted.

"Then why do you do it?" she snapped.

The lawyer hesitated, and then he said:

"I—that's not the question."

Annie leaped quickly forward, and she replied:

"It's my question—and as you say, I've asked it 50 times."

The lawyer sat back in his chair and looked at her for a moment without speaking. He surveyed her critically from head to foot, and then, as if satisfied with his examination, said:

"You're going on the stage?"

She nodded.

"I've had a very big offer."

The judge leaned forward, and in a low voice, so that no one in the outer office might hear, he said:

"Well, I'll give you twice as much if you refuse the engagement."

She laughed ironically.

"You mean that my father-in-law will give it," she said, lightly. Then she went on:

"You know it's no use your asking me to concede anything unless you agree to defend Howard."

The lawyer shook his head.

"I can't—it's impossible."

"Then neither can I," she exclaimed, defiantly.

Judge Brewster could not refrain from smiling. This young woman had actually enveigled him into an argument. Almost mockingly, he said:

"So you're determined to have me."

"Yes," she said simply.

"But I don't argue criminal cases."

"That's just it," she exclaimed, eagerly, "my husband is not a criminal. He is innocent. I don't want a lawyer who is always defending criminals. I want one who defends a man because he isn't a criminal."

Judge Brewster waved his hand contemptuously.

"Go and see some other lawyer—there are plenty of 'em."

She leaned eagerly forward. Her face was flushed from excitement, her eyes flashed.

"There's only one Judge Brewster," she exclaimed. "He's the greatest lawyer in the world, and he's going to help us. He is going to save Howard's life."

The judge shifted uneasily on his chair. He didn't like this forceful, persistent young woman. Almost fretfully, he said:

"You always say that. Upon my word, I shall begin to believe it soon."

"I shall say it again," she exclaimed, "and again every time I see you."

The lawyer turned round. There was a comic look of despair in his face which would have amused his visitor had her errand not been so serious.

"How often do you intend that shall be?"

"Every day," she replied, calmly. "I shall say it and think it until—until it comes true."

Judge Brewster tried to feel angry, although inwardly he had hard work to keep from smiling. With pretended indignation he said:

"You mean that you intend to keep at me until I have way—through sheer exhaustion?"

She nodded.

"That's it exactly," she said.

The lawyer gasped.

"Well, I must say you—you—you're very brave."

Annie shook her head.

"No, I'm not," she said, earnestly. "I'm an awful coward, but I'm fighting for him. Howard Jeffries lifted me up when I was way down in the world. He gave me his name. He gave me all he had, to make me a better woman, and I'm grateful. Why, even a dog has gratitude, even a dog will lick the hand that feeds him. Why should I hesitate to express my gratitude? That's all I'm doing—just paying him back a bit of the debt I owe him, and I'm going to move Heaven and earth to bring his father around to my way of thinking. I've got you already—"

The judge bounded to his feet. Could his ears have heard aright?

"Got me already?" he exclaimed. "What do you mean by that?"

Annie returned his angry look with the utmost calm. She was playing her cards well, and she knew it. She had hit the old man in a sensitive place. Quietly, she went on:

"You'd say 'yes' in a minute if it wasn't for Mr. Jeffries."

"Oh, you think so, do you?" he gasped.

"I'm sure of it," she replied, confidently. Boldly she went on: "You're afraid of him."

Judge Brewster laughed heartily.

"Afraid of him?" he echoed.

"Is isn't so funny," she went on. "You're afraid of opposing him. I'm not surprised. I'm afraid of him myself."

The lawyer looked at her in an amused kind of way.

"Then why do you oppose him in everything?" he demanded.

Annie laughed as she replied:

"That's the only way I can get his attention. Why, when he met me out there today he actually looked at me. For the first time in his life he recognized that he has a daughter-in-law. He looked at me—and I'm not sure, but I think he wanted to bow to me. He's kind of beginning to sit up and take notice."

Judge Brewster frowned. He did not like the insinuation that he was afraid to do the right thing because it might interfere with his emoluments. Yet, secretly, he had to admit to himself that she had almost guessed right. Now he came to think of it, he had taken this stand in the matter because he knew that any other course would displease his wealthy client. After all, was he doing right? Was he acting in conformance with his professional oath? Was he not letting his material interests interfere with his duty? He was silent for several minutes, and then, in an absent-minded kind of way, he turned to his visitor.

"So you think I'm afraid of him, do you?"

"I'm sure of it," she said, quickly. "You liked my husband, and you'd just love to rush in and fight for him. His father thinks he is guilty and, well— you don't like to disobey him. It's very natural. He's an influential man, a personal friend of the president and all that. You know on which side your bread is buttered, and—oh, it's very natural—you're looking out for your own interests—"

Judge Brewster interrupted her impatiently.

"Circumstances are against Howard. His father judges him guilty from his own confession. It's the conclusion I'm compelled to come to myself. Now, how do you propose to change that conclusion?"

"You don't have to change it," she said, quietly. "You don't believe Howard guilty."

"I don't?" exclaimed the lawyer.

"No, at the bottom of your heart. You knew Howard when he was a boy, and you know he is as incapable of that crime as you are."

Judge Brewster lapsed into silence, and there followed a perfect quiet, broken only by the suppressed chatter of the clerks and clicking of the typewriters in the outer office. Annie watched him closely, wondering what was passing in his mind, fearing in her heart that she might have prejudiced him against her husband only the more. Suddenly he turned on her.

"Mrs. Jeffries, how do you know that your husband did not kill Robert Underwood?"

"I know it," she said, confidently.

"Yes," persisted the judge, "but how do you know it?"

Annie looked steadily at him, and then she said solemnly:

"I know there's a God, but I can't tell you how I knew it, that's all! Howard didn't do it. I know he didn't."

The lawyer smiled.

"That's a very fair sample of feminine logic."

"Well, it's all I have," she retorted, with a toss of her head. "And it's a mighty comfort, too, because when you know a thing you know it and it makes you happy."

Judge Brewster laughed outright.

"Feminine deduction!" he cried. "Think a thing, believe it, and then you know it!" Looking up at her, he asked:

"Haven't you any relatives to whom you can go?"

She shook her head.

"No," she said, sadly. "My father died in—Sing Sing—and the rest are not worth——"

"Yes, yes, I know," replied the judge, hastily. "I got your family history from Mr. Jeffries after your marriage. It is filed away among the family archives."

She smiled sadly.

"It's a wonder you don't burn 'em up—my folks were not a very brilliant lot." Earnestly she went on. "But my father was all right, judge. Blood was thicker than water with him. He'd never have gone back on me in the way Howard's father has on him."

The lawyer looked at her fixedly without speaking. Their eyes met, and the silence continued until it became embarrassing. Judge Brewster shook his head.

"It's too bad. I'm sorry for you, really, I——"

Annie laughed, and he asked.

"Why do you laugh?"

"What's the use of crying?" she said. "Ha! Ha! It's almost a joke. You're sorry, my father-in-law is sorry, and I suppose my mother-in-law is shedding tears for me, too. You're all sorry and you're all wearing crape for us, but why can't some of you do something?"

The lawyer said nothing. He still stared at her in a strange, absent-minded kind of way, until finally she lost patience. Boldly she said:

"Well, you sent for me. What do you want to see me about, judge?"

"I want to tell you that you mustn't come here again," he answered.

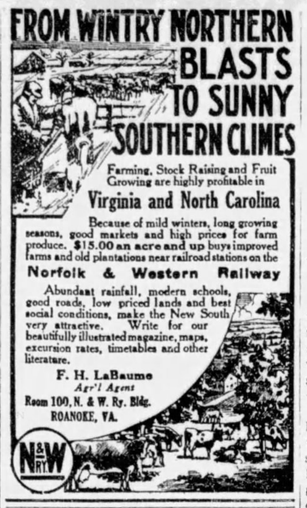
"Anything else?" she exclaimed.

The judge began to fuss with the papers on his desk, as he usually did when embarrassed for words.

To Be Continued.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

The state board of health is studying the bedbug. Don't know what method the board is following, but our notion of the way to study little Acanthias lectularius would be to approach him with a can of gasoline in one hand and a mallet in the other.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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to know the cause and have a remedy for a cow that gives thick, curdled milk—too thick to strain well. She gives about two gallons a day. I have been feeding good corn fodder and sorted small corn, morning and evening. She was fresh in June, and was bred recently. Her milk has been as stated for about one week.—S., Huntington, Ind.

Will someone tell me whether pigeons carry hog cholera? And if so, under what conditions? — A., Hampton, Iowa.

Wish some reader of the Farmstead would tell me what is the matter with my turkeys. A lump forms under the eye and becomes frothy. Would like to have a remedy.—V., Rapid City, Mich.

My horse was strained in the coffin joint and has been lame for about ten weeks. He is four years old. Will some one advise me what to do for him?—F., W. Va.

Food of Muskrats.

Editor Farmstead—Will you tell me something about the nature of muskrats and what kind of food they eat? I am raising them in a swamp that contains water two feet deep. I am only a boy, 13 years of age.—B., Montrose, Cal.

The muskrat feeds mainly upon aquatic vegetation, especially the rootstocks and basal parts of stems, and is especially fond of the pond lily. These it brings to the shore to eat, almost always during the night. It is very fond of mussels, and brings great quantities of these ashore. In summer the muskrats feed upon shore herbage somewhat, and frequently go some distance to get a meal of growing corn, garden vegetables or growing fruit. They are accused also of occasional fish catching.

Muskrats are very prolific, producing from three to nine young at a birth, and often breed two or three times a year.

Farm Help.

Although we can lessen the need of hired help in various ways with labor saving machinery and by the practice of various short cuts, yet the reliable hired man is still a very necessary factor in the proper running of any farm of size today. He is the one factor for which we cannot supply the mechanical equivalent. Such men are demanding higher wages with each succeeding season and they are getting them. What we must have to help run our farms is more of this brand. He gets good wages, but he earns them and makes a fair profit for his employer besides.

Whenever the business management of a large factory finds a man who gives promise of becoming a valuable employe in their service they begin to inquire after his chances of marriage, if he is single. If he is married, all the better, for that is a general guarantee that he will stick close to business and strive to better his efficiency. The responsibilities of a wife insures his steadier service. The efficient man with a family is not the one that throws up an important job on a month's notice. So we find that business prefers the married employe. Why does not the farmer?

The burden of boarding and washing for the single hand falls chiefly upon the women folk of the farm. It is oftimes quite inconvenient and disagreeable to accommodate a hand in the home, and besides the children may be morally endangered by contact with the man if his morals are bad. The employment of married men is coming more and more in favor. A house is either built or rented close by and a garden spot with privilege of keeping some poultry, a cow and a driving horse may be arranged for. Of course this means a larger employment and steadier work, but this has many advantages. The hand who has a deep interest in his employer's business is willing to put in an hour or two extra occasionally. He is then beginning to be a good hand. The less boosting our hired man needs in his work, the more valuable he is to us.

The man with ideas of the practical sort; the man who knows just when and how best to plow the corn, put up hay or cut grain, is the one sought after by the up-to-date farmer. We want men who can go ahead with the work just as well when we are away as when we are on the spot. A man with a violent temper, who will fly to pieces and abuse the team, knock the horns off the cows or break the leg of a prize shoat with a club, is not to be tolerated. Only the past summer a farmer caught his hand belaboring his team with a gas pipe. What was he doing it for? The brutes would not turn around—they had balked, he guessed. The fact was, he had been plowing corn in a field near the house and had tied both horses to the fence to get a drink; coming back in a hurry, he untied only the horse nearest him and climbed onto the plow to turn around. Of course the team didn't turn around worth a cent, and being quick tempered, he had seized the pipe, not stopping to investigate the reason for their disobedience. We don't need that sort of farm help.—Oliver Heck in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

LIVE STOCK

Breaking the Colt.

In training horses you must remember there are certain natural laws that govern them. For instance, it is natural for him to kick whenever he gets badly frightened; it is natural for him to escape from whatever he thinks will do him harm. His faculties for seeing, hearing and smelling have been given him for examining everything new that he is brought in contact with. And so long as you present him with nothing that offends his eyes, nose or ears you can handle him at will.

All the whipping and spurring of horses for stumbling, shying, etc., is useless and cruel. If he shies, and you whip him for it, it only adds terror and makes the object larger than it otherwise would be. It is much better to give him time to examine it without punishment. He should never be hit with a whip under any circumstances for anything that he does.

Remember to treat him kindly, for when you require obedience from any subject it is better to have it rendered from a sense of love than fear. You should be careful not to chafe the lips of a colt or hurt his mouth in any way. If you do he will dislike to have the bridle on. After he is taught to follow you, then put on the harness; put the lines through the shaft straps along the side and teach him to yield to the reins, turn short to the right or left. Teach him to stand still before he is ever hitched, then have control of him. If he gets frightened the lines should be used as a telegraph to let him know what you want him to do. No horse is naturally vicious, but always loves his trainer as soon as he comprehends what he wishes him to do. You must be firm with him at the same time and give him to understand that you are the boss and that he is the horse.

The best bit to be used to hold a horse and keep his mouth from getting sore, is a straight bar-bit, four and a half inches long between the rings; this operates on the side of the jaw. The curb or bridoon hurts his under jaw so that he will stop before he will give to the rein. If these directions are carried out with breaking colts, it won't be as big a job as it would have been otherwise.—Hobart Noland in Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

THE DAIRY

Feeding the Calf.

One writer says: "If possible to prevent it, I have never let the calf to the cow. I fix a pen for the calf, teach it to drink out of a pail, letting it have all the new milk it wants until the milk is good for use. For the remainder of the first month I feed it a gallon of whole milk night and morning, while the second month I feed it half a gallon whole milk and half a gallon skim milk each time. The third month I feed only sweet milk, but with a little dry ground feed and some roughness in addition or, better still, let it out on green grass. The fourth month it gets grain and roughness of grass, and after that it is turned out with the cows. I always let calves have all the water they want from the beginning as they will then learn to drink early. I have followed these directions for 20 years and have never had a case of scours. My handfed calves always compare well with those that run with the cows all summer. In no case do I feed milk over 12 hours old."

Selecting the Dairy Cow.

The five points to be considered in the selection of a good dairy cow are, according to prominent dairymen: First, large body and especially middle piece, indicating a capacity for eating and digesting a lot of food. Second, thinly fleshed backbone and especially back of the shoulders. This indicates that the food is not made into flesh. Third, large udder, as it is here that the milk is made. Fourth, large milk wells. It is through these that the blood returns to the heart from the udder. If they are large it indicates that a large amount of blood passes through the udder. Fifth, large, clear eyes. This indicates good nerves, and they drive the organs of digestion and milk making.

TRAPPING

Open Season for Beaver.

The first open season for the killing of beaver that Michigan has had for many years has began. It is unlikely that many of the animals will be killed, so rigid is the law in its restrictions and so careful are the large land holders in the upper peninsula in refusing permission to trappers to take beaver on their property. A trapper must pay $10 license fee for each 15 beaver killed and no one may take more than four beaver from one family or house.

Catches a Lynx.

Marcus Cartright, game warden of Pike county, Pennsylvania, trapped a Canadian lynx of 17 pounds at Newton, N. J., the other day. A dead doe was responsible for the catch.

The warden discovered the carcass against a fence. Footprints of the cat were around it. By baiting several traps with venison the cat was captured. The lynx was a beautiful tawny color, a little darker than the usual species of wildcat.

POULTRY

What Is a Good Hen?

The question of a good hen will never be decided to the satisfaction of every one. Some claim that the hen that can lay eggs is the only one to be kept. Others claim that the hen that can enter a good show and carry off honors is a really good hen.

To answer this question we would have to know what your object is. If you are in the utility line of the business the hen that is a good layer would be the one that should be the ideal, and if your idea is to breed up a good winning strain the hen that is a good specimen according to the standard is the one to breed.

But, no matter what your object is, there are certain rules that must be kept in mind in the selection of a good hen. Drones should never be tolerated, no matter if they are good winners. The hen that will combine activity with good laying or good winning is the ideal hen for any poultryman to keep.

"Sports", should never be kept in either case. They will prove an injury if allowed in the breeding pens. Runts and all other fowls that are not strong, vigorous or active should be discarded. The color requirements should be followed as closely as possible, even if you are in the utility end of the business.

Poultry Notes.

When the fowl acts dumpish, has a poor appetite and seems generally out of sorts it is best to pen it alone for a few days and give a good physic. An ordinary family liver pill is excellent for this purpose. Such precaution will generally ward off a serious spell of sickness.

Never mind the new breeds. Take good care of what you have. It is better to improve the old than to experiment with the new. There is good in all breeds, and it is up to you to get it out of them.

A duckling does not know how to get out of danger. Instead it will become panic-stricken and remain easy prey for the enemy. On the contrary, a chicken is always on the alert, scampering off to some hiding place the moment it hears some strange noise.

Both salt and linseed meal are valuable adjuncts to the bill of fare, but they must be used with directions Too much salt will cause bowel trouble and loss of feathers, and too much linseed meal will have a similar effect.

The dishonest poultryman may palm a dozen of bad eggs off on the lady of the house, but the cook will expose the dishonest practice. Better keep on the right side of the cook by marketing nothing but strictly fresh eggs, besides incidentally adding somewhat to your reputation.

Green ducks are shipped to market undrawn, and with heads on. They are picked down one-half of the neck and to the first wing joint.

Surveying by Wireless.

Wireless telegraphy is being successfully made use of in surveying such countries as the Belgian Kongo, Sudan and similar inaccessible places. It is well known that a very exact result can thus be obtained for the difference in longitude between any two points as shown by the difference in their respective times. Previous experiments prove that this latter is readily shown by sending wireless signals between the two points. The method is likely to prove a valuable one in colonial regions, where there are no telegraph lines, as portable wireless posts can be set up with little trouble. In Belgium it is thought that a map of the Kongo which would take 10 years to draw up can now be made in two years.

Sturdy Ponies.

Icelandic ponies, which are being impressed into the service of the Swiss army, aroused the admiration of the great traveler, Mme. Ida Pfeiffer. "In spite of scanty food," she wrote, "they have marvelous powers of endurance. They can travel from 35 to 40 miles per diem for several consecutive days. They know by instinct the dangerous spots in the stony wastes and in the moors and swamps. On approaching these places they bend their heads toward the earth and look sharply round on all sides. If they can not discover a firm resting place for their feet they stop at once, and can not be urged forward without many blows.

How to Install Your Own Plumbing and Heating Systems

Save all cost of skilled labor; post yourself on the new, practical Gibbons method. Every detail explained in my big new book. Every home, even the smallest cottage, can now have running water and a modern heating plant; my book explains everything. My rock-bottom prices on guaranteed material will astound you!

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M. J. GIBBONS, Dept. 4145, DAYTON, O.

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Prices range from $10 an acre up. Nature favors you with big crops, ample rain, mild winters, enjoyable summers. Social, religious, and school privileges the best. Beef, pork, poultry, sheep, and dairying pay handsomely. Large profits in alfalfa, truck, corn, cotton, nuts and apples. Great industrial openings in all parts of the South. "Southern Field" state booklets and all facts free.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Room 93, Washington, D. C.

Southern Railway — Mobile & Ohio Railroad

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First person in each town ships. Guaranteed to make first class butter from milk or cream in 2 to 7 min., 1 to 10 gal. capacity. Write today sure. Get one Free. Agents Wanted.

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Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 17 Kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnips, 7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—65 varieties in all; worth $1.00.

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SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.

H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford Seed Farms, Farm 95, Rockford, Illinois.

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New Crop Grown at Farmer Prices. In addition a lot of extra FREE SEEDS thrown in with every order.

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The Incubator is California Redwood, covered with asbestos and galvanized iron; has triple walls, copper tank, nursery, egg tester, thermometer, ready to use. 30 DAYS' TRIAL—money back if not satisfied. Both $10 For FREE Catalog today—NOW. Ironclad Incubator Co., Dept. 85 Racine, Wis.

Freight Paid East of the Rockies

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c. for large, fine, Nineteenth Annual Poultry Book.

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Greider's Fine Catalogue

and calendar of fine, pure-bred poultry for 1913. This book contains many pages of poultry facts. 70 different varieties, some shown in natural colors, all illustrated and described. Tells how to make hens lay, raise and care for them, all about the Famous Greider Incubators and Brooders. Shows photo of the largest poultry farm in Penn. Prices of breeding stock and eggs for hatching, and supplies within reach of all. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10c for this noted book on poultry.

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125 Egg Incubator and Brooder BOTH FOR $10

If ordered together.

Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 148 Racine, Wis.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE

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26-inch Hog Fence,....11c.
41-inch Farm Fence,....21c.
48-inch Poultry Fence,....22½c.
80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.55

Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 216 Winchester, Ind.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

COWBOY SUIT FREE You can look like a cowboy just off the plains. We furnish hat, blouse and pants so true to life you will amaze your friends when you are all dressed up. **Cow Girl Suit** for girls, with hat, blouse and skirt. Or you can have your choice of **Rough Rider, Scout or Indian Suit.** Send name and address and I will send you 8 set of beautiful colored art pictures, all the rage everywhere, for you to distribute on my special plan at 25c. Send me the $2 you collect and for your trouble I will send you this HANDSOME, DURABLE and WELL MADE COWBOY or other SUIT as you select. M. O. SEITZ, K-52 CHICAGO

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Monarch Double and Triple Power Steel Stump Pullers clear land quickly, easily and cheaply. Clears 1 to 5 acres a day. Pulls green stumps 7 feet thick. Guaranteed 20 horsepower, for 5 years and against breakage. For 18 years the choice of wise farmers. The only manufacturers of complete steel stump pullers in the world.

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$10 HERTZLER & ZOOK Portable Wood SAW

Guaranteed 1 year. Cheapest and best—only $10 saw to which ripping table can be added. Operates easily. Get catalogue now and save money. No middleman's profit.

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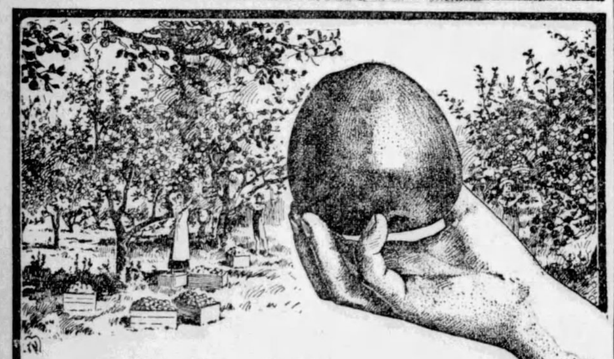

No Worms In Kittitas Valley Apples

Kittitas Valley, Washington is free from fruit pests. Here grow the finest apples in the world, excelling in size, color, flavor and keeping quality.

Good land can be bought at a reasonable price. After the fifth year a regular income of $500 an acre can be counted on and there's big money in vegetables and small fruits while you're waiting.

The enterprising orchardist who gets into this wonderful country now while it is new will never regret his move. Good orchard land is plentiful—the climate is temperate and healthful—winters mild—summers cool.

A new irrigation ditch, known as the Hi Line Canal, carrying water for 75,000 acres of high-class fruit and truck gardening land, is now under construction.

The heart of Kittitas Valley is traversed by the new transcontinental line—the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

and

Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railways

Descriptive literature and full information free for the asking.

E. G. HAYDEN District Passenger Agent, 1907 Euclid Ave. Cleveland Ohio.

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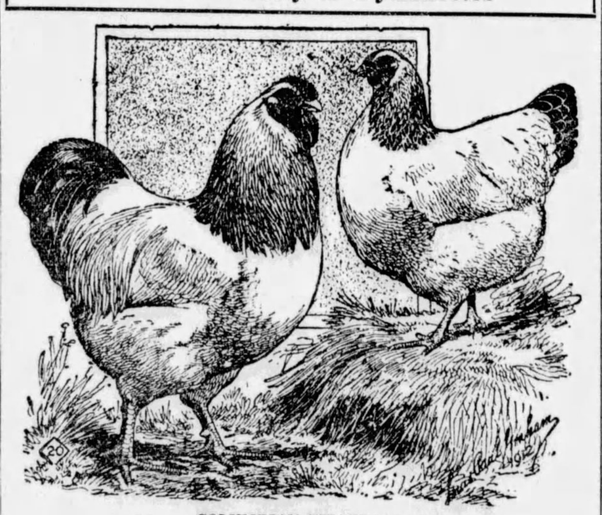
Newest Variety of Wyandottes



COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

Here we have the newest of several varieties of Wyandottes, which was originated about 20 years ago. These birds are said to possess the great utility qualities of "laying and weighing." Their plumage is the same in coloring and markings as the old Light Brahmas. The legs are yellow and free from feathers. Some of the hens have made good yearly egg records.

ALBERTA

The Price of Beef is High and so is the Price of Cattle.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

For years the Province of ALBERTA, (Western Canada), was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields, and the cattle have given place to be cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax, the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but has increased the price of live stock. There is splendid opportunity now to get a

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES

(and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

Canadian Government Agent 413 Gardiner Bldg. Toledo, O.

or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

POULTRY IN FRANCE

For fattening poultry in France the epinette is the favorable plan. It is merely rows of cages, with a separate compartment for each bird, generally 20 inches square, and opens at the top. No place is allowed for movement. Some of the epinettes can accommodate 50 to 100 birds. The bottom of the cage is in open work, and below a movable board strewn with ashes or sawdust to receive the droppings. In front a trough for food and an earthen vessel for water. The cellar or fattening house is kept warm, and the light gradually diminished till darkness is secured on the fifth day. Only when being fed is daylight readmitted, and then even many prefer to employ a lamp.

"I'll be ready in just a minute," the women say now. When they begin wearing three garments only maybe they can be ready in thirty seconds.

A GOOD BREAKFAST

Some Persons Never Know What It Means.

A good breakfast, a good appetite and good digestion mean everything to the man, woman or child who has anything to do, and wants to get a good start toward doing it.

A Mo. man tells of his wife's "good breakfast" and also supper, made out of Grape-Nuts and cream. He says:

"I should like to tell you how much good Grape-Nuts has done for my wife. After being in poor health for the last 18 years, during part of the time scarcely anything would stay on her stomach long enough to nourish her, finally at the suggestion of a friend she tried Grape-Nuts.

"Now, after about four weeks on this delicious and nutritious food, she has picked up most wonderfully and seems as well as anyone can be.

"Every morning she makes a good breakfast on Grape-Nuts eaten just as it comes from the package with cream or milk added; and then again the same at supper and the change in her is wonderful.

"We can't speak too highly of Grape-Nuts as a food after our remarkable experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.—Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GALVANIZED Steel Roofing

Fire, Water & Lightning Proof

Never Before and Never Again A Roofing Offer Like This!

$1.25 Per 100 Sq. Ft. Buys Best STEEL ROOFING

We have only a limited amount of this Corrugated Iron Roofing at this price. It is brand new, perfect, first-class in every respect, but light weight. We bought it at a forced sale and must sell it quick. Sheets 22x24x1¼ inch corrugation. Our wrecking price is only $1.25 per square, delivered F. O. B. Cars Chicago. On this item specify Lot No. A. D. 700. We cannot pay freight at this unheard of price. This is not galvanized, but black Steel Roofing. Write for our special

Freight Prepaid Prices on Galvanized Roofing. The lowest prices ever offered in the history of Roofing Materials. We must move our surplus stock on all of our roofing materials. We have absolutely "smashed" prices on every kind of roofing material. This is your opportunity to buy what you need at a tremendous saving. We intend to maintain our leadership as the largest "direct to consumer" Roofing Material Concern on earth and we defy any competitor to meet our prices.

We Will Save You Money on any and every kind of roofing, siding or ceiling. If you are thinking of re-roofing your house, barn, granaries, poultry houses, etc., write us and we will give you the benefit of our years of experience and our best advice as to the kind and quality you should buy. We have full stocks of Plain Flat, Corrugated, Standing Seam and "V" Crimped sheets, suitable for all covering purposes—Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, Lining, etc. Metal Roofings are best and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent, fire, water and lightning proof; cooler in Summer, warmer in Winter; do not taint rain water; with ordinary care will last a lifetime. The unequalled buying power, made possible by our perfect buying organization and our $2,000,000 Capital Stock—makes it possible for us to pick up those "snaps" and pass them along to you.

GREAT ROOFING BOOK FREE Chicago House Wrecking Company Dept. K. Chicago

Send me, free, your Roofing Catalog.

Name .....

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Write Today for Free Samples

Tell us kind of building and size, also ask for our special low freight paid prices and clear, easily understood roofing proposition, including our BINDING GUARANTEE which, for twenty years, has protected every purchaser. Your money back if any goods fail to meet our representation. Don't fail to send coupon for Great Free Roofing Book.

Chicago House Wrecking Co. Dept. K. 93 Chicago

ECZEMA SPREAD ALL OVER HER BODY

In Water Blisters. Just Raw. Caused Disfigurement. On Head So Badly Had to Cut Hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in 2 Weeks.

Avery, Okla.—"My little girl took the eczema in the summer. It broke out across her back in water blisters and when they would break there would be more blisters come around the first one. She could not stand her clothes to touch her. She wanted to scratch all the time and she was just raw. The eczema was on her face so it caused disfigurement and it spread all over her body and broke out on her head so badly we had to cut her hair.

"I used a salve but it did no good. Then I saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement, so I sent for some and when I had used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment twice it began to heal. I would wash her with the Cuticura Soap and then put the Cuticura Ointment on. She was cured in two weeks." (Signed) Mrs. Nina Crown, Oct. 5, 1912.

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

FINE SHAWL FREE

This stylish shawl is all the rage. Beautiful design, hand knit raised pattern with lovely lace edges and all wool material. Suitable for winter or summer wear. Send name and will send 8 set of fine Art Pictures to dispose of at 25c a set. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send this Fine SHAWL FREE.

M. O. SEITZ, S62 CHICAGO

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting, All seams allowed. Full directions for making. Inordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6054—Ladies' Skirt.

This skirt is a six-gored model with the closing at the left side of the back. It has a plait at the lower part of the front and back gores, which gives convenient and graceful width at the bottom. The skirt may be used for separate wear or as part of a complete costume or coat suit.

The pattern No. 6054 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size will require 4⅛ yards of 36 inch material. Width of lower edge is 5⅜ yards.

6086—Misses' Frock.

Quite a charming frock for the young girl is here offered. This dress closes at the left side and the waist has a chic sailor collar and short sleeves with pointed turned-back cuffs. The skirt is cut in three gores and has flounce. Cashmere, challis, silk and mohair are available materials.

The pattern No. 6086 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 requires 5 yards of 36 inch material or 4⅜ yds. of 44 in. fabric.

6071—Ladies' Blouse.

This waist is one of the newest models in shirt blouses and has the latest style dropped armholes. It may be made with or without the center box plait and the neck is finished with a turn-down collar. The sleeves have novel cuffs and the general appearance of the blouse is chic and stylish.

The pattern No. 6071 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2¼ yards of 36 inch material or 3¼ yards of goods 27 inches wide.

6070—Girl's Frock.

Here we have a frock very simple to construct and one that may be developed in a wide range of suitable fabrics. In the drawing we have the little dress carried out in dotted swiss with the trimming of insertion and edging.

The pattern No. 6070 is cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size will require 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material, 4⅛ yards of insertion and 5½ yards of edging.

6078—Ladies' Dress.

A pretty gown made in the latest fashion effect with more than one clever style touch is here presented. The dress closes at the front and the beautiful skirt is cut in three gores. The standing collar is made of contrasting material and the insert at the bottom of the skirt corresponds. Satin is nice for this purpose, while any of the popular fabrics may be used for the skirt.

The pattern No. 6078 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅞ yds. of 36 in. material and ⅞ of a yd. of 24-in. contrasting goods.

6056—Ladies' Dress.

The garment closes at the front and the chemisette is removable. The skirt is a three-gored design with empire or regulation waistline. The sleeves are pretty examples of the latest tendency in this respect and the whole appearance of the frock is stylish in the extreme.

The pattern No. 6056 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5⅛ yards of 36 in. material and ¾ of a yard of 22-in. all-over lace.

6059—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Here is a pleasing example of the new style skirtwaist. The waist is made with square yoke front and back, to which the body of the garment is gathered. Linen, madras, pique or silk may serve splendidly for development.

The pattern No. 6059 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yds. of 36 in. material or 2¼ yds. of 27 in. fabric.

6073—Misses' Suit.

A clever suit for the young girl is here shown. This suit is also designed for the small woman. The coat is double-breasted and the skirt is cut in three gores. Good style is combined charmingly with a certain simplicity that makes the suit all the more attractive. The usual materials are employed.

The pattern No. 6073 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 3½ yards of 54 inch material and ½ yard of 24-in. velvet.

"Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker."—Every purchaser of a Blade Pattern will receive a certificate worth 20 cents. It explains itself. Read it carefully.

It would take an optimist to see a bright future for the Kansas girl who eloped with a man named Ducky Tootle.

HOME RULE NOW UP TO THE LORDS

Famous Measure, Long Fought For, Passed by Commons.

London, Jan. 17.—After a long, stern battle home rule bill passed the house of commons last night by a majority of 110. Later it was read for the first time in the house of lords.

There were two divisions in the lower house. Mr. Balfour's motion for its rejection was defeated 258 to 368, while the third reading was carried by a vote of 367 to 257, one member of each side having left the house in the interval.

The result of the division was too much a foregone conclusion for a tremendous demonstration, but Irishmen inside and outside of the house did their best, and assisted by the Liberals and Laborites, gave the measure for which they had waited and worked so long a good send-off on its way to the house of lords, where its fate is certainly sealed.

The division was preceded by another series of brilliant speeches by the political leaders, among whom Frederick E. Smith and the solicitor general, Sir John A. Simon, two of the cleverest among the younger members, and the veterans, John E. Redmond, Timothy Healy and Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland.

The house was crowded throughout the day. The Nationalists were only one man short of their full strength. Several of the older Nationalists, who are seldom able to attend, came over from Ireland for the division. The Liberals and Laborites, too, turned out in force and the Unionists were not far below their total membership. The galleries were filled to their capacity.

When the figures were announced the Nationalists waved hats, handkerchiefs and papers and cheered lustily for Premier Asquith and Mr. Redmond. The latter, who is usually impassive, was carried away by the enthusiasm of his followers and entered into the spirit of the demonstrations as effusively as they.

Those who crowded the lobbies received the figures with another roar of welcome and followed this by cheering the bill itself as a copy was carried by an official from the commons to the lords. The upper house met especially to receive the measure and formally passed its first reading.

The house of commons soon quieted after the Irish demonstration, but outside the crowd continued to cheer for some time. A strong force of police prevented any attempt at an organized demonstration, fearing a clash between the opposing factions. The Nationalist songs and cheers brought forth counter cries from the persons who had gathered largely out of curiosity.

An anti-home rule demonstration was held in the streets of Belfast last night, and a copy of the bill burned amid deafening cheers. Intense excitement prevailed, but there was no disorder.

In a characteristic speech in the course of the debate, Mr. Redmond dwelt on the years of defeat and discouragement through which Irishmen had passed in their efforts to secure home rule.

"We know that the house of lords is going to throw the home rule bill out," he said, "but I believe the home rule bill, in spite of the house of lords, is going to pass into law within the lifetime of this parliament."

ASK FOR TEN MILLION

Attorneys for Titanic Sufferers Appear in Court.

New York, Jan. 15.—Fifty lawyers who hope to obtain for their clients more than $10,000,000 damages for loss of life and property on the steamer Titanic were arrayed against attorneys for the White Star line in the United States district court yesterday, the expiration of the time limit set by the court for filing suits. The limit was extended to Feb. 11.

The White Star line contends that its entire liability is limited under the United States statutes to less than $100,000—the value of recovered wreckage and passage money. American claimants allege that the line cannot claim this limitation because it was responsible for the loss of life by reason of personal negligence. If their assertion in this respect is sustained the claimants will recover full damages.

But even if this claim is not upheld, the contention of A. L. Brougham, representing 200 claimants, is that the White Star line's liability can only be limited by the provisions of the British law, which would compel the company to pay total damages of about $3,000,000.

The law requires that action for damages for total loss of life must be begun within a year of the date of the sinking of the ship and lawyers opposing the White Star line charged yesterday that the company was endeavoring to mislead claimants so that their right to sue would be lost.

Brougham has instituted an appeal in the court of appeals where he hopes to determine fully the rights of the death claimants to bring suit for full damages. Because of this appeal, the lower court granted yesterday's postponement.

SKUNK SKINS IN PARCEL POST

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 15.—Somebody threw a wrench into the smoothly running parcel post machinery at the Decatur postoffice today. It was a package of fresh skunk hides, mailed by a trapper on a rural route. Because fresh breezes were blowing in the country the rural route carrier was able to bring the parcel to Decatur, but as soon as he carried it into the building the clerks went out by another door. The parcel will be returned to the sender.

THIS BIG BARGAIN ROCKER

Direct from Factory to You $2.69

This excellent rocker for only $2.69, is one of the many of the low priced—good quality articles quoted in catalog.

Write for Our New Free Catalog

Most wonderful money saving book ever published. You can buy from a easier plan in a store. It shows accurate illustrations and truthful descriptions of over 1,000 pieces of furniture, all lower priced than in any other catalog ever published. It will convince you that it is profitable for you to deal with us. Our prices are the lowest on earth.

No. 413 Price $2.69

Large, handsome rocker in beautiful rich golden finish. Upholstered in Manhattan leather. Broad arms. Roomy spring seat 19 inches square. Back 33 inches high from floor. 24 inches from seat. Weight 30 lbs.

Full size Iron Bed	$1.19
Kitchen Cabinet Base and Top	4.09
Handsome Set of 6 Dining Chairs	5.85
Brussels Room Rug 9x12 feet	8.95

Everything at similar low prices all shown in our catalog. WE SELL YOU ON 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Order what you want, use it a month then decide. If not satisfactory return it to us. We will refund all you paid with freight charges both ways. Write for our catalog today, study it, you will see for yourself that we sell at lowest prices ever heard of.

MOORE & MERRITT CO., Station 922, Pittsburg, Pa.

100 Lbs. SUGAR $2.75

Along with other staple groceries, COFFEE, RICE, SOAP, etc., all at wonderful money saving prices. Guaranteed pure, high grade. Shipped on approval direct, saving unnecessary expenses and profits you now pay. CREDIT GIVEN. Easy payments while using goods. Send no money, but write postal for FREE PRICE LIST. Wholesale Co., 1250 S. State St., Chicago.

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN

FOR FEW HOURS' WORK

Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the stylish bracelet, bright gold finish and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 216. Woodsboro, Md.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $7.40

For a limited time we offer full 35 lb New Feather beds $7.40 each. New Feather Pillows $1.20 per pair, f. o. b. factory, cash with order. All New Live Feathers. Best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Prompt Shipment. Order today or write for free catalogue. We give bank references.

Agents Wanted. SOUTHERN FEATHER AND PILLOW CO. Dept. 20 GREENSBORO, N. C.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

Help the family during spare time. Canvas glove making offers big opportunities. Establish yourself at home. Start small on your own sewing machine—then add more as business grows. Work is simple—easy—no special skill required. Big demand for your product. Local dealers, friends—neighbors should buy all you can make. Some we have started now own factories. Let us start you. Send no money. Write today for our free book. Everything explained. McCreery Mfg. Co. 708 Dorr St. Toledo, O.

THE FIRST WOMAN SENATOR SEATED

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson Is Feature of Colorado Senate.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 17.—The first American "lady senator," after watching and taking part in the deliberations of the Colorado senate for a few days, has outlined her plan of work for the session. She is Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, senator from the first district.

"I am just going to be the housewife of the senate," she said today. "There are so many men there who are capable of taking care of the in-

Mrs. Robinson is a frail woman, physically, and her friends advised her not to enter the fight for senator, saying that she could not stand the strain. To her own surprise as well as to the astonishment of her friends,

Frail, But Insists on Fight.

terests of their sex that I shall take it upon myself to look after the affairs of my own sex. I have assured my fellow senators I have no objection to smoke, but on the contrary rather like a good cigar."

she finished the campaign fresher physically than when she entered it.

She attributes this to the uplifting influence of Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, Colorado's leading club woman, who died a few months ago. Mrs. Decker and Mrs. Robinson were close friends. Mrs. Decker had promised to aid in Mrs. Robinson's campaign, but death intervened. Mrs. Robinson declares that her dead friend helped materially her memory began an influence stimulating enough to keep the candidate from sinking under the strain of constant speechmaking and other campaign detail.

Mrs. Robinson has a grown daughter, and her tastes are domestic, in spite of her predilection for literature and politics. She is broad minded and her remarks on smoking followed after she took her seat in the front row, almost under the presiding officer's desk, when she noticed several men drew cigars from their pockets from force of habit and sheepishly put them back, after glancing in her direction.

From Farming District.

Three women are in the present assembly of Colorado. Mrs. Riddle is a Republican, but begins to look like a "perpetual" member from her district, which is composed of farm people. She conducts a dairy and runs a large farm, but finds time to circulate freely among her neighbors and is always the first to be called on in sickness or other trouble.

The other woman in the legislature is Mrs. Francis S. Lee, Democrat. Mrs. Lee, like Senator Robinson, is going through her first experience as a legislator. She is the mother of grown sons, and did not take up politics until her family of children was raised and domestic cares were taken from her shoulders. There have been more women members in the Colorado legislature at other sessions. The women claimed four representatives in the last session of the legislature. The number varies according to the interest the women take in "going after" the offices. Now that they have captured a senatorship the women of the state, through their political leaders announce that they intend to have their share of all offices, elective and appointive, every year.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Large estates are now being divided up in Mexico. Elegant land can be had for $1.25 per acre, on easy installments. A wonderful opportunity. For particulars address Departmento de Distribucion, J. C. Van Trease, Comisionistado. Apartado 348, lock 20, Mexico City, D. F. Authorized companies will work this land on shares, so you should make fifty per cent per annum, besides a wonderful increase in your land values. You need not go to Mexico.

Go South via the Iron Mountain Railroad.—Advertisement.

BRANDT IS PARDONED

Gov. Sulzer Frees Valet of Broker Schiff.

New York, Jan. 18.—After serving six of the 30 years to which he was sentenced for burglary at the home of Mortimer L. Schiff, where he was a servant, Foulke E. Brandt left for the west on an early morning train today to enjoy the freedom of the pardon granted him yesterday by Governor Sulzer because the sentence was excessive.

Brandt was accompanied by United States Senator Nelson of Minnesota, and he will stop first in Washington before going to Minnesota to begin life anew. A large number of members of Swedish societies were at the Pennsylvania station to shake his hand and wish him luck.

Brandt very assiduously followed the instructions of Governor Sulzer that he should not discuss his case. He has been warned that if he does discuss the slanderous statements previously made, which he retracted publicly yesterday, or seeks to gain any notoriety by either writing of his case, or appearing on the stage, the pardon will be revoked.

AT 105, SHE'S TO BE MARRIED

Los Angeles Woman's Affianced Husband Is 80.

Los Angeles, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Marcelina Elisalda, 105 years of age, and said to be wealthy, concurred yesterday in an application for a marriage license for herself and Plesantino Leon, aged 80. The license was issued.

Leon said today he would attempt to have a recent court order appointing Mrs. Claudia Lugo, a granddaughter, the aged woman's legal guardian, set aside. Mrs. Lugo will contest the action.

BIG CATHEDRAL IS SINKING

Famous Structure in Strassburg, Germany, Seriously Damaged.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—The famous cathedral of Strassburg, built in 1208, is sinking. Architects from the capital of Alsace report that the great edifice, with its celebrated clock, shows serious tears and cracks along the northern pillar. Architect Knaught has decided to place iron bandages around the threatened part.

ELECTION PLEASES ALL

Poincare's Selection Satisfactory to Other Parties.

LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS, chosen by the national assembly Aug. 31, 1871; resigned May 24, 1873, following a vote of censure brought about by monarchists.

MARIE EDME PATRICE MAURIRCE DE MAC MAHON, elected May 24, 1873, by the monarchical elements. Nov. 19, 1873, his term was extended to 1880; lost popularity of the masses and resigned Jan. 30, 1870.

FRANCOIS PAUL JONES GREVY, elected Jan. 30, 1879, and reelected Dec. 28, 1885; forced to resign Dec. 2, 1887, following revelations of scandalous trade in offices and decorations by his son-in-law.

MARIE FRANCOIS SADI CARNOT, elected Dec. 3, 1887; stabled by an anarchist June 24, 1894, and died the next day.

JEAN PAUL PIERRE CASIMIR-PERIER, elected June 27, 1894; resigned Jan. 15, 1895, because of worry about factional politics; rumors mixed his retirement with the Dreyfus scandal.

FRANCOIS FELIX FAURE, elected Jan. 17, 1895; died Feb. 16, 1899, of apoplexy.

EMIL LOUBET, elected Feb. 18, 1899; faced bitter oposition and insults from those opposed to revision of the Dreyfus case.

ARMAND FALLIERES, elected Jan. 17, 1906, for the term of seven years that has just expired.

RAYMOND POINCARE, elected Jan. 17, 1913.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The French cabinet met today at the palace of the Elysee under the chairmanship of President Fallieres, and all the ministers formally offered their resignations as a sequel to yesterday's election of Premier Raymond Poincare as chief executive. President Fallieres requested all the members of the government to retain their portfolios until their successors had been chosen.

President-elect Poincare took his coffee at an early hour this morning and went for a brisk walk in the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne at a time when few persons were about. Afterward M. Poincare proceeded to the foreign office on the Quai d'Orsay where he worked with two secretaries cleaning up the arrears of national business.

The newspapers, even those professing monarchist and clerical sentiment, comment on Raymond Poincare's election with favor and with a unanimity unprecedented in French politics. It is in fact difficult to find anywhere a dissentient word.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

TARIFF ON PAPER LIKELY TO BE CUT

Democrats Plan Revision in Wood Pulp and News Print Schedule.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Substantial reduction of the tariff all along the line in the wood pulp and print paper schedule and retention of approximately the existing duties on tobacco, cigars and similar articles constitute part of the Democratic tariff revision program to be presented to the coming extra session of Congress.

This was the situation following two sessions yesterday and another last night in the marshaling of testimony on schedules "M," pulps, papers and books, and "F," tobacco and its manufactures.

Just how far the Democrats will go in cutting the paper schedule is problemetical. So far they have not held a conference on the subject.

Free Bibles.

Of the incidental portions of the schedule it is probably assured that the committee will provide for free admission of Bibles and of other religious works. A plea for elimination of the 25 per cent duty on Bibles was made by the Presbyterian committee of publication.

Most of the Democratic members of the committee regard the items in the tobacco schedule as luxuries, and one of the most easily adapted to revenue raising purposes.

Chief interest of the day centered in the presentation of the arguments of the spokesmen of the newspaper publishers and of the diametrically opposed paper manufacturers. John Norris, of New York, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing consumers who pay $55,000,000 a year for news print paper—the newspapers throughout the country—presented testimony, frequently marked by colloquies with Republican members of the committee, in favor of letting down the tariff bars that shut out Canadian paper and the cutting off of all restrictions on the importation of the cheaper grades of paper and wood pulp entering into paper manufacture.

Opposition Is Heard.

The American Paper and Pulp Association, through its president, representing, he said, the paper industry, with an investment of $400,000,000 and an annual business of $300,000,000, voiced opposition to a change in the present tariff.

There were many other witnesses. Representatives of the wall paper industry urged an increase from 35 to 40 per cent on foreign wall paper.

Have You Tried This?

Simple Prescription Said to Work Wonders for Rheumatism.

This has been well known to the best doctors for years as the quickest and most reliable cure obtainable for rheumatism and backache. It has been published here for several winters and hundreds of the worst cases cured by it in a short time. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." Results come the first day. If your druggist does not have Toris Compound in stock he will get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take some patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.

He Comes Up Smiling

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

etta had presented him gaily, to this one and that, and the general, thoroughly in his element, stood by and showed him off as though he were a new horse or the latest model motorcar.

"No," said the Watermelon. "I would not invest in copper."

"Have you any copper?" questioned another with a wink that the great man was caught.

"No," repeated the Watermelon with the animation of a hitching post. "I have no copper. I never had any, not even pennies," he added, thinking how fast the time was going and he would become a tramp again, with ragged clothes and empty pockets, while Billy would still be—Billy.

Every one laughed and the general essayed a joke on his own account. "Greenbacks are a better investment," he said, "and you have invested in them pretty well."

"How could you tear yourself away from the Street?" asked one impressionable young thing.

"I don't know," said the Watermelon. "Wall street is practically my home." And he gazed languidly over their heads into the trees acoss the road.

"Oh, Mr. Batchelor, do you think the tariff will affect the cost of living?" inquired another of his new friends. "So many people claim that it will."

Henrietta laughed. "Poor Mr. Batchelor," said she. "You can now realize some of the drawbacks to greatness."

"The tariff," said the Watermelon monotonously, "is all right. Take it from me."

He glanced again at Billy. The clock in the garage struck two and he hesitated no longer. "My car," he muttered vaguely, and made for the steps. He ran down them and started around the hotel toward the stables. As he passed near the place where Billy stood, he looked up straight into her eyes.

"Aren't you coming to see my car—Billy?" he asked, the odd little name below his breath, so that even she did not hear.

"Oh, yes, indeed," said Billy.

He caught her hands and swung her down to the lawn beside him.

At the garage they did not stop. The Watermelon heard the general panting behind in the distance, but he did not pause. Ungratefully he led the way down a narrow path around the stable, into the deep, cool shade of the woods. It was two. He would give himself until the clock struck three, before he slunk away into the unknown again.

CHAPTER VI.

What Is Heaven Like?

They found a little mossy knoll beside the brook and Billy made herself comfortable against a tree trunk, while the Watermelon sprawled at her feet.

"Say," said he, "what do those guys take me for? The editor of the 'Answer to Correspondents' page?"

"I bet you know as much," said Billy with artless simplicity.

"Sure, I know as much," grinned the Watermelon. "But I'm not paid to tell what I know. It would be starvation rates for mine," he added.

Billy laughed. "Didn't you ever go to school?" she asked.

"Yes, I went to school, when father didn't forget."

"Didn't forget?"

"He had eight kids, you see, and he used to say a man couldn't be responsible for more than six. Two kids, he used to say, were a blessing, four a care, six a burden, and eight an affliction, and no man is responsible for his afflictions."

"I wish I had some relatives," said Billy wistfully. "There are only daddy and I. Don't you like relatives, some one who belongs to you?"

"Father used to say that relatives were an affliction, and he supposed a man had to have afflictions to make a man of him, but if he had had any influence with Providence, he would have preferred not to be a man."

"Who was your father?" asked Billy.

"A minister," answered the Watermelon, clasping his hands behind his head and staring up at the interlaced boughs overhead. "A country minister. He used to say that there was just one thing in this world more pitiful than a country minister, and that was his wife.

"Why," cried Billy, "the papers said he used to be a policeman."

"I thought you didn't read the papers?"

"I don't, just the Sunday supplements," said Billy frankly, as one to whom his intellectual development is of minor importance.

The Watermelon wheeled over with a laugh and caught her hand. "Hang dad!" he exclaimed. "Where'd you get your name?"

He drew himself up on the log beside her, as near as he dared. He wanted to put his arm around the slim waist, but decided that he had better not.

She jerked her hand away and laughed, her small nose wrinkled, the dimple coming and going. "Don't you like it?"

"Sure. It's classy, all right. But what is the long of it?"

"Wilhelmina. Dad's is William, just like yours. We're all Billies."

"Mine ain't William," sneered the Watermelon, edging a bit nearer.

Her eyes opened and she stared in frank surprise. "But the papers say—"

"The papers lie faster than I can," said the Watermelon, "and that's fairly speedy." He had only an hour and he did not care what she thought between him and the papers. "Billy is a darned cute little name, and a cute little girl, too," he added.

"I guess you can lie faster than the papers," said she.

"I can when I want to," admitted the Watermelon. "Father used to say that a man that couldn't lie was a fool and one who wouldn't, a bigger."

"I should think if your father was a minister that he wouldn't lie," said Billy severely.

"I know. But he used to say he had to in a business way. To tell a man that there was a bigger hell than this earth was a lie on the face of it."

"Why?"

"Because there couldn't be, he used to say."

"Don't you believe in Heaven?" demanded Billy.

"Sure," said the Watermelon.

"What do you think it's like?" asked Billy.

"A watermelon patch," said the Watermelon promptly. "Just when all the fruit is ripe. Don't you think so?"

"I think it's an ice cream counter," said Billy.

"Naw. At an ice cream counter you would have to have money."

"Not in Heaven, you wouldn't," said Billy. "It would all be free and you could have as much as you wanted."

"Who would wait on you? Any one could pick a watermelon, but everybody can't mix an ice cream soda."

"The bad people would. That would be hell, you see, always serving it to others and never allowed to taste any."

To Be Continued.

The Holy Carpet.

As is well known to Mohammendans, but to few Europeans, the holy carpet always travels with an escort to and from the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. This escort consists of 300 to 350 men of one of the Egyptian infantry regiments, with two small field pieces and two quick firing guns, and about 40 mounted men, together with their horses. The object of such a strong escort is to protect the sacred object from falling into the hands of the Bedouin tribes, through whose countries it must pass at various stages of its journey and who are also on the lookout for it, as the carpet is worth a fine ransom. Desperate attacks are not infrequently made upon the holy carpet by the Bedouins of the desert. Hence the strength of the escort.

Ecuador Blanket Trees.

Bankets grow on trees in Ecuador, and while the idea of an all-wool, fresh from the forest bed covering might give insomnia and a backache to the child of civilization, who likes to snuggle comfortably under several layers of down and wool, the natives find it all right, as in fact it is.

When an Ecuador Indian wants a blanket he hunts up a demajagua tree and cuts from it a five or six-foot section of the peculiarly soft, thick bark. This is dampened and beaten until the flexibility of the sheet is much increased. The rough, gray exterior is next peeled off, and the sheet dried in the sun. The result is a blanket, soft, light and fairly warm, of an attractive cream color. It may be rolled into a compact bundle without hurt, and with ordinary usage will last for several years.

Criminals in Servia.

Although Servia does not treat its criminals quite so leniently as Montenegro, prisoners in the former country enjoy a certain degree of liberty. Some, for instance, are employed as road sweepers, and these are allowed to smoke and chat with passersby, provided they do their work efficiently. When M. Vesnitch, who now represents Servia in Paris, made his first appearance at a foreign office reception after his appointment he was greeted as an old friend by Prince Radolin, the German ambassador.

The acquaintance date d from 20 years previously, when the prince was stationed at Belgrade. In those days M. Vesnitch was a journalist, and for an article attacking the government he received two years' imprisonment. While serving his sentence he used daily to sweep the street where the German minister resided, and the latter used often to hand over his cigarette case and have a chat with him.

Home of the Possum.

Loris is the native heath of the oppossum. Nowhere else does he abound so plentifully or thrive so well. It is here that the Georgia people get their fine specimens when they wish to entertain President Taft at a possum dinner. Folks come from North Carolina here to hunt them, and our market supplies Delmonico's and the St. Regis and many other famous caravansaries.

As the canvasback duck and the diamondback terrapin are to Baltimore, so is the possum to Loris. The Maryland duck feeds on wild celery, which grows on the flats of the head waters of the Chesapeake bay. It is this that gives them their fine flavor, just as peanuts and acorns flavor the razorback hog and produce the Smithfield ham.

The Loris possum feeds on chickens, nice young fat chickens, such as only Loris has, and many of them are from the postmaster's private coop.

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YOU can easily make big money with our new co-operative plan, showing our wool samples and snappy fashions to your friends. It's new. They'll buy on sight, for you save them from $4 to $8, give them the latest striking city fashions and the finest tailoring in the world.

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by making enough on the first two or three orders to pay for it. Why not draw swell, get your clothes at a confidential, inside figure and easily make from $5 to $10 a day? *No money or experience needed.* Agent's complete outfit sent FREE—60 rich woolen samples—perfect measuring system—full instructions—everything necessary to start you in a big paying business. All clothes made to measure. *Remember* **We Pay Express Charges** and take all the risk. Everything sent subject to examination and approval before payment is made. Clothes must fit and satisfy or your money back. Send no money—we furnish everything FREE. Just mail a postal today and the dollars will soon be flowing your way. We appoint only one agent in a town, so write quick and be the lucky man to get in on the big money.

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VIOLIN FREE

Beautiful, well-made, clear-toned, good-size Violin of highly polished, handsome wood, ebony finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse hair. Send name and will send 8 set of our fine Art Pictures to distribute on our special 25c order. Send when sold and for your trouble will send this fine Violin and Outfit Free. M. O. SEITZ, T-52 CHICAGO

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We positively give free this beautiful engraved stem wind and stem set watch which is equal in appearance to the solid gold watches sold at big prices. Order from us today 25 packages of our Embossed Art Cards which you sell at 10 cents per package, and when sold, send us the $2 you collect and we will send you the Watch, Ring and Chain as your premium. Small deposit required. WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 137 CHICAGO

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WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

FOR SELLING PINS

We positively give this BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED, Watch, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watches costing $25 and more, and a Solid Gold Ring, for selling 25 beautiful, imported, assorted, Gold Filled jewelry pins at 10c each. Order 25 today and when sold send us $2 and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring and Chain.

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Violin Music Free

We want many thousands more violin players to know our celebrated "ROOT VIOLINS", Easy Orchestra Books, and Music. For the names of five violin players, we will give you a 50-cent music book, containing 24 pieces of copyright music, Waltzes, Two-Steps, etc., printed on fine paper, also our new handsome illustrated color catalog of Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Strings, Bows, etc. Write names and addresses plainly and enclose 10 cents for mailing charge on your music book. Money back if not perfectly satisfied.

E. T. ROOT & SONS, 1543 E. 55th St., Chicago

JACK ROSE A BANKRUPT

New York, Jan. 18.—Jack Rose, the bald gambler, whose testimony had much to do with the conviction of Lieutenant Charles Becker, for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, filed a petition in zankruptcy yesterday in the United States district court. The schedules show unsecure debts of over $11,000, against which there are no assets.

IT'S A WINNER

We've got something up our sleeve for you—something never heard of before. Something for Paragon Agents that's a *wonder.* It will just knock everybody cold when they hear about it.

It's a Winner

We're just about ready to spring it. We can't tell about it here. Everybody would grab it if we did. But we'll tell you all about it if you want to be our agent.

IT'S A WINNER!

Do you want to know what we've got for agents this season? Then simply send us a postal card.

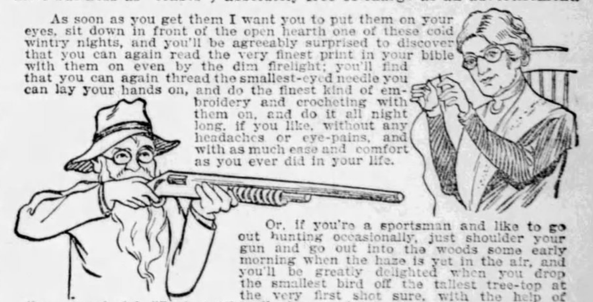
Paragon Tailoring Co., Dept. 128 CHICAGO

Glasses Absolutely Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this announcement, as I am going to mail you a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses") absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cool wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long if you like, without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.



Or, if you're a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, just shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some early morning when the haze is yet in the air, and you'll be greatly delighted when you drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the twilight, you'll easily distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep them forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. Won't you help me introduce my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write your name, address and age on the below four-dollar coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge as an advertis

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1913.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the [illegible] people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year $1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Time to Reap

Every week many opportunities are presenting themselves in the advertising columns of The Blade. We want our readers to take advantage of every chance that will be of benefit to them. The opportunities are ripening—it is time to reap.

Common sense is never any too common.

The sick man of Europe has had another relapse.

If parcel post is a joke the express companies can't see it.

A man can do his best today and still have hope of doing better tomorrow.

Charity should begin at home, but it is not barred by the parcel post regulations.

One advantage a state legislative body has is that people don't expect much from it.

Advocating one term for Presidents is Mr. Taft's way of adapting himself to circumstances.

A magazine writer says poverty is the mother of unhappiness. It's more like a stepmother.

The wings of the morning are never arrested for speeding. But for that matter neither is a rumor.

A Boston physician says blondes make the best trained nurses. Many of them also make well trained wives.

Nothing but a phonograph record would convince some men that they snore like a cross-cut saw in operation.

Two Kansas City men have invented a harmless hatpin for women. Which is much more humane than writing a popular song.

Mr. John G. Woolley has broken away from the Prohibitionists before party inactivity had a chance to drive him to drink.

The Iowa woman who has married her daughter's divorced husband may have a desire to show Sis how she can handle a man.

Governor Harmon was so noiseless during his two terms in office that it was consistent of him to go out without slamming the door.

The Pennsylvania man who got the smallpox from a bunch of banknotes may regret that he can't have the disease more than once.

One Harvard professor says he has a young pigeon in which he is developing thoughts and emotions. But isn't he neglecting the students?

Texas is one state that retains old-fashioned ideas. Along with the recent cold wave came an increased demand for marriage licenses.

Dr. Lindahl, a leading Danish professor, has discovered that tears destroy microbes. Those who have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now.

Germany has discovered a new peril—the brunette doll, which is taking the place of Teutonic blondes. This may mean the building of more dreadnoughts.

If there is such a thing as the poetry of motion what's the matter with a sweet woman going through the various processes of manufacturing a cherry pie?

"The government believes that a mincemeat pie should have a little minced meat in it." It is comforting to know that the government retains a few old-fashioned ideas.

"When two husbands undertake to swap wives," says the Washington Post, "it's a foregone conclusion that both will get the worst of the bargain." Either that or neither will lose much.

Mention is made of a flea that is valued at $7,500. The price seems exorbitant to those of us who have been in communities where the fleas would jump at the chance of being adopted by strangers.

A New York man, aged 82 years, has been acquitted of the charge of having alienated the affections of another man's wife. Perhaps the jury didn't have the heart to blight his young life with a verdict of guilty.

"Maine is just planting 182,000,000 young lobsters," says the Boston Transcript. Our notion of the way to plant lobsters would be to put them in a hole in the ground and cover with about three feet of earth, well tamped

WHAT THE LAKES ARE FOR.

Chicago is nothing if not thoughtful as to its own interests.

To protect its source of water supply against contamination by itself and, at the same time, to provide an easy solution of the problem of sewage disposal, Chicago constructed the Drainage canal, reversing the flow of the Chicago river so that its sewage-laden waters should discharge into the Desplaines river and thence, with increasing dilution, pass into the Mississippi.

The Drainage canal was designed to carry 10,000 cubic feet of water a second. But far-seeing, long-headed, ever-thoughtful-of-self Chicago improved on the design so that when constructed the canal could take 14,000 cubic feet of water a second from Lake Michigan—14,000 feet! Mark the figures.

Having jurisdiction over the navigable waters of the United States, the secretary of war declined to issue a permit for a diversion of more than 4,167 cubic feet per second, considerably less than the capacity of the Drainage canal.

Chicago, believing in good measure for itself, proceeded to take 7,000 cubic feet per second and then, after several years of this filching, asked the war department for permission to divert 10,000 cubic feet.

This would mean that for every second in the twenty-four hours as much water would flow from Lake Michigan through Chicago as now flows over the American Falls at Niagara—all for the purpose of saving the city of Chicago the cost of constructing sewage disposal plants.

Lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie are great lakes, but there are limits, measurable limits, in the amount of water they contain. The streams which flowed into them, the vast quantities of water which came down from Lake Superior, the rain and snow were yet not sufficient to prevent the Chicago Drainage canal from having an appreciable effect upon the lake levels. The canal was opened in January, 1900. As a high-water cycle followed the diversion, the injurious effect on navigation was not felt for some time. But in 1909, a low-level cycle began and in less than two years the stage of water in Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie was only a few inches above the level of 1895—which, with the exception of 1819, was the lowest water ever on record. Examination by government engineers, in nowise concerned as between the inerests of navigaion and the interests of Chicago, found that the Drainage canal was responsible for a large part of the condition of low water.

In spite of this showing, in spite of the complaints of shipping, in spite of the interests of scores of communities largely dependent upon the maintenance of reasonable lake levels, Chicago blandly petitioned for the right to increase diversion to the volume of the American Falls at Niagara!

The secretary of war has refused to issue the permit.

And very wisely. Is there any reason at all why the shipping of the Great Lakes should pay Chicago's sanitary bills? Is there any reason why lake ship designing should be radically altered to meet the selfish claims of Chicago? Is there any reason why the harbors of Cleveland, Lorain, Ashtabula, Fairport and Toledo should be reduced to muddy shallows in order that Chicago might be saved putting up sewage disposal plants?

The secretary of war didn't think so. The Great Lakes are for navigation, not for the purpose of flushing sewers.

A LESSON FROM THE BIRDS.

If you watch a flock of sparrows, now by grace of language metamorphosed into snowbirds, you will notice that they fly from tree to ground, as if all were nicely adjusted parts of one bird, instead of individual birds. In the air they swirl in unison. None gets left behind, or overflies the course, or gets tangled and confused. Pigeons do the same thing, and wild ducks and geese.

Clearly, these birds do not move by signal. Some subtle sense seems to tell each individual member of a flock how the others are going to turn, what suddenly-sighted feeding spot they are going to descend upon, what moment they must take wing for safety's sake.

Would it not be a fine thing if human beings could cultivate this perfect harmony of action, this concord of thought, which needs neither leadership nor suggests the idea of blind following? It would not mean the suppression of all individuality. But it might mean that many things which must be done, such as obedience to the fundamental laws of life, might be done without foolish waste of effort overrunning of the course, causeless entanglement and quarrelsome confusion. It may be that these great co-operative movements which mankind has taken up so energetically these recent years are some vague reaching toward the development of that sense of harmonious action which providence gave as a gift to birds.

AN ADVANTAGE WE CLAIM.

The attorney general of Great Britain draws an annual salary equivalent to $35,000; the solicitor general, a salary equal to about $30,000 of our money.

After the Titanic hearing in London, in which the attorney general and the solicitor general performed services which their offices called for, they sent in bills, the one for a sum equal to $11,021.80, the other for slightly less, all duly and prettily itemized. And the bills were paid.

We need not worry over graft

WRONG WHATEVER HE DOES.

The anti-Roosevelt press, recovered from the stresses of the campaign, threw one of its characteristic fits when Mr. Munsey proposed a "get-together" plan for the Progressives and Republicans. It was perceived at once—by the anti-Roosevelters—that the colonel was responsible for the suggestion, that he'd devised the plan and, perhaps, provided the wording. So whole oceans of abuse welled up and foamed over in the direction of Oyster Bay.

Then Mr. Roosevelt disclaimed any participation in Mr. Munsey's suggestion, and chapter and verse, showed in his opinion wherein it would not do. Whereupon the anti-Roosevelt press dusted off the office floors and threw the very wildest and most enthusiastic fit in its outfit. The colonel this time—was egotistical, fat-headed, excessively wrong and perverse.

It has been given to few men to be more everlasting at fault than Theodore Roosevelt.

SOILED WITH COAL DUST.

Judge Archbald virtually admitted the truth of every charge brought against him in the course of the impeachment proceedings. But—he contended—not one of these charges involved an indictable offense; therefore he could not be held guilty and dismissed from office.

Judges of federal courts are popularly supposed to have a particularly tenacious hold upon office. So few have ever been removed or been forced to resign that scarcely anything less than an earthquake or a plague would seem capable of making many vacancies upon the federal benches at any one time. "Few die and none resign."

But as a matter of fact a federal judge is entitled to office only "during good behavior." He can command no exceptional protection, no unusual liberty or toleration. Any one of the things which constitute misconduct for the ordinary citizen lays the federal judge open to recall through impeachment.

Judge Archbald is safe from constable and jailer. He is no less guilty for that. As one of those who presented the case against him picturesquely put it, "He has soiled with coal dust the white ermine he wears." The senate's decision was just.

AFTER THE TARIFF SESSION.

One of the more certain things about the forthcoming tariff session is that the duties on steel products will be lowered, if they are not removed entire. For the steel industry, as one of the greatest industries of the country, always has the public attention and for some years has been the favorite bugbear of statesmen.

It may be doubted, however, if any lowering of duties on steel will affect the market price for steel products in the United States. The reason is that the United States Steel Corporation has long had ironclad agreements with English, Belgian and German producers. Through these agreements, the foreign producers have benefited as much as, and probably more, than American steel makers. They would be loath to break arrangements, even though the American market were opened for them, for that would invite reprisal in fields they hold virtually as their own—the trade agreements meeting the same ends as protective tariff duties. Incidentally it may be said that the independent producers in the United States are very glad just now that the steel trust has these foreign agreements and will be more willing than before to help the trust maintain prices.

Increase in imports of steel products may be expected after the removal of duties. Yet not sufficient to bring down prices. It would seem that the general result will be:—The steel companies may operate upon as large a scale as ever and may flourish as swimmingly as ever, while Uncle Sam will lose some millions of dollars of revenue.

THE FOUNDATION.

Mr. George F. Baker, a financial power second only to Morgan, told the "money trust" investigators that the present concentration of credit had gone far enough—"in bad hands it could wreck the nation." In his belief, "the safety of the situation lies in the personnel of the men in control."

Yet—what else is there in this republic which provides a firmer, more unyielding base, than the characters of the people who make up the republic? You trust your doctor, your lawyer, because of your knowledge of their characters. Your sense of security in your community is founded upon your knowledge of the character of your neighbors. The government exists far less because of the wisdom of those who administer it than because of the quality of their characters.

You are carried to your work in cars run by men whose understanding of responsibility for your safety it does not occur to you to question. You work all day for men or with men who, you are absolutely certain, will discharge their obligation to you honorably. You sleep confident that the character of the police will be such that they will not join hands with the vicious to do you harm. Upon the character of your fellows depends your life, the lives of your family, your freedom from the impulses of envy, hatred and malice.

"In bad hands," says Mr. Baker, "the credit system could wreck this nation." The nation could be wrecked a thousand times over if there were not far more good hands in everything than there are bad.

Babies are becoming popular in England, notwithstanding they are not a novelty.

THE PATH TO DISHONOR.

The case of Judge Archbald is one of the most pitiful phases of modern money-madness.

Judge Archbald would have repulsed with indignation the slightest intimation of direct and open bribery. But the way was shown him by which he could make money easily and quickly while yet he could persuade himself that he did no wrong, that he brought no shame upon his office, his family and himself. In the eyes of the law, he perceived, he did no wrong to do a coal business on the side with corporations which appeared before him as plaintiff or defendant in his court. The receipt of checks in return for services no more laborious than the application of his friendly offices poisoned his mind, crooned his sense of moral responsibility to sleep. Opportunities multiplied. The madness for money grew. From one merely profiting occasionally from questionable deals in which he took little part he developed into the most active member of the conscienceless band that hovered like buzzards over the industry and business of his community.

Judge Archbald preyed less than he was preyed upon. Not all the dollars he accumulated, or could ever hope to accumulate, can pay for that which he has lost—his moral sensibility, his self-respect, the respect of his neighbors and the honor and pride of his family. No poorer exchange was ever negotiated. Only the cold of heart will deny him pity.

THE FOREIGN TRADE.

The great increase in American imports and exports in the last year has been only a part of a vast expansion of international commerce. The exchange of commodities has been enormous throughout the world. The stimulation of trading has been felt in small and obscure corners of the globe as it has been felt in the great trading ports. Everywhere ships and railroads have been busy, wharfs have been loaded with freight, merchants and manufacturers have dealt upon a larger scale than ever before.

Yet all this has been no more than a faint promise of the expansion yet to come. That shipping people count upon greater and greater business is shown by the scheduling of new steamships, the planning of new trade routes and the laying of new keels. The westward march of empire has been stayed and the march southward has begun anew. The West Indies are in nearly the state they were a hundred or two years ago. The ground in South America has scarcely been scratched. Little has been done to utilize the limitless tracts of grazing and farming land, the stores of iron and copper ore in the mountains and the lumber of the uncharted forests in the low lands. That these resources will be turned to is inevitable. There are signs that their exploitation will be undertaken upon an adequate scale before very long.

The foreign trade of the United States has heretofore been most of it that trade which has come to us without the asking and the seeking. We will not begin to plumb the possibilities of American commerce until we have gone forth in serious quest of trade.

PRECIOUS THINGS.

The production of silver in 1911—just reported upon by the government—had a valuation of $32,615,700, that of gold, $96,890,000.

In the same year the copper producers marketed $137,154,092 of their metal. The value of the cement produced was more than twice that of the silver mined. The output of the brickyards and the potteries was worth 30 millions of dollars more than the combined production of gold and silver. The natural gas sold in 1911 was worth $74,127,534, within respectable distance of the value of the gold production. More than $450,000,000 of soft coal and almost a third as much anthracite came out of the ground while silver and gold miners were pecking away at the rocks.

All is not precious that shines. And a lot of things which do not shine the least bit in the world are precious.

THE INVITATION TO CONTEMPT

The limitations of judicial power have been indicated by the case in Idaho where three newspaper men have been sent to jail on a contempt charge because they caused the printing of Colonel Roosevelt's opinion of the decision barring Progressive candidates from the official ballot.

Since these men have been imprisoned, thousands of persons have gone to much trouble and spent much time to show them honor. Their committment to jail has been made a triumph for them. They have been feted, almost glorified. When they leave their cells it will be to go back to conditions that by comparison must seem almost tiresome and prosaic.

The court punishing these newspaper men for a fancied slight to its dignity has invited expressions of real contempt. Instead of checking free speech as it sought to do, it opened the floodgates of the freest speech in the world. It could punish a few individuals, but cannot punish an entire community. The boundaries of judicial power are far more circumscribed than many members of the bench are aware of.

Sunday School

RELIGION AND THE FIRST QUARREL

International Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 26 Is "Cain and Abel," Genesis 4:1-15.

By William T. Ellis.

The modern ideal of a fair world, in which men should be as brothers, free from envy and selfish striving, and abundant in helpfulness, is really the original program of God. The spirit which Cain violated is, when all has been said, the only spirit that can avail as a successful program for the social order. Before we can hope to drive out the sweatshop and the tenement and the den of vice, we must first drive out the avarice, jealousy and ruthless selfishness in human hearts of which these are merely the fruit. Rising above all detailed charges of hurtfulness against the malign institutions of our time, looms this comprehensive indictment that they are unbrotherly. They have been false to the higher law, the law which God laid down for the first family, even as it will abide for the last.

Brotherliness is the remedy for all our social ills. It is a thrilling thing to find the President-elect of the United States announcing as his program nothing less than this brother law of the gospels. His utterance is but typical of the tremendous truth that we are to find a new spirit for the human order in the old teachings of the Scripture.

The First Religious Strife.

With a shocked feeling we confront the clear fact that the first recorded quarrel of mankind was over religion. This paradox would be more incredible if it did not so thoroughly square with our own knowledge. Men have been fighting over the faith and its interpretation ever since the beginning of time. From the rival monks of Thibet down to the latest church quarrel in an American village, this spirit of rivalry and jealousy and strife over the things of religion had run its hurtful way. It ramifies into the most unexpected places. A young man in a Pennsylvania boarding house, at a time when the Evangelical church was divided into factions as "Dubsites" and "Esherites," found himself so scantily fed that he had to move, all because he had spoken flippantly of some Esher contention!

Perhaps one reason why a dispute over religion is so virulent is that religion searches the deeps of life and reveals what is there. Tolerance in religion is a virtue of maturity. The undeveloped in character have it not. That this spirit of tolerance, which is sometimes interpreted in terms of federation and Christian unity, looms large upon the present horizon, is a notable fact about our day. Without abating one jot of devotion or loyalty to truth, it still is as possible as it is desirable to look upon a neighbor's religious conceptions with tolerant mind. Brothers of mankind's best Brother should not be unbrotherly.

The Unbrotherly Brothers.

"You may grind their souls in the self-same mill,
You may bind them heart and brow;
But the poet will chase the rainbow still,
While his brother will follow the plough."

The mystery of the diverse temperaments of the sons of the same parents is one of the inscrutable facts of our everyday life. It surprises nobody that Cain and Abel should have been different. There is a higher law than heredity, and that is the law of personality. A soul is itself before it is a son or a daughter or a brother. These two boys, who had drawn their sustenance from the same breast and had been reared by the same parents, were wholly different in their characteristics.

Abel was a quiet, meditative man; he loved the solitude of the shepherding, the long spaces of the days when he dwelt apart from man, communing with God. To him the spiritual life was the real life. He was the first mystic. When he came to make sacrifice to God of the best of his flock, it was a joyous offering, free, generous and adoring. It symbolized the spirit of the man. The smoke that rose from the altar was no more truly incense of worship than the meditations that ever arose from the heart of this son of God.

His brother Cain was of another sort. He was the type of "practical" man. He loved action; to wrestle with actual conditions, and to struggle with the soil suited his temperament. He looked upon life as an adversary to be watched and fought and overcome. But he was cursed with a sullen, suspicious, "jealous temperament, one who was his own worst enemy." They who know real life understand the prevalence and power of the spirit of jealousy among men. Cain was jealous of his serene and spiritual brother. He was resentful of the other's religious joy. His own troubled heart knew not the peace of fellowship with God. Though with dogged obedience to the letter of the law of worship he made offerings to Jehovah, there was no oblation of the heart connected with it.

Religion's First Martyr.

The first argument that occurs to the primitive mind is a blow. The small boy, worsted in discussion, says: "But I can lick you anyway." So it is with nations. The irrationality of force is only beginning to take hold of the mind of the world. Jealous Cain had given way to a petty passion. He had not realized any more than have the rest of us who have quarreled in the name of religion, that this spirit of selfish strife and the spirit of religion could not both abide at the same time in one breast. To the person who hates his brother, all the fine sentiments of worship are a mere delusion. Nobody has any more religion than he shows in human relationships. "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer"—though his altars be piled to high heaven with offerings and his ceremonial worship be punctiliously correct. The rivalry and envy which, unfortunately, sometimes exist among Christian workers is a denial of Christ quite as absolute as that of Peter when he warmed himself by the fire of his Master's enemies.

Fierce Cain may have persuaded himself that he was animated by religious zeal. Really it was diabolical selfishness. It is wholesome to question how much of our militant orthodoxy and our loyalty to religion is mere selfish vanity. None of us get to the stage where we can afford to forget Cain and Abel, for a small and selfish spirit, cloaked in religion's fair garb, may go all the way to the violation of the great commandments.

Cain slew Abel. All along the pathway of history since, down through the inquisitions to the days of the New England persecution of the Quakers, intolerance, cruelty and bloodthirstiness have disguised themselves in the form of religion.

In the Older Day.

Some folks who pride themselves on their modernity, and their advanced views and progressive conceptions, and their possession of the present world spirit, are just getting around to realize that man is responsible for his brother man, and that the clamant social spirit of this twentieth century is fundamentally right. These are a bit related, to say the least. The Bible, which is the most progressive of books, and the inspiration of all progressive literature, laid down that principle in its opening pages. The day's new doctrine was written large at the beginning of human history.

The watchword of twentieth century reform is to be found here at the opening of the Old Testament. "Am I my brother's keeper?" was the evasive answer of Cain's guilty conscience, flung sullenly back at Jehovah, who asks of every man concerning the welfare of his brother. The form of thee question implies an affirmative answer.

Now we newly know that we are our brother's keeper. The highest and divinest responsibility that a man accepts is his responsibility for other men, even those who dwell in the ends of the earth. The present passion for missions strikes its roots far back into the book of Genesis. The law of brotherhood which Cain tried to deny is coming to rule the world. Every man who is not a Cain must eventually accept it. Regardless of what changes it may effect in the old social establishment, the sovereign truth of brotherhood must hold sway over all the earth.

The Bluff That Cries Aloud.

Elemental, imagination-gripping, is this phrase. "The voice of thy brother's blood cryeth unto me from the ground." In that single sentence is written the whole philosophy of divine justice. Heaven is not indifferent to the wrongs of earth. Every murderer, whether he slays by knife or by deadly sweat shop or by cruel labor or by insidious drugs, must answer to the Lord God of Hosts. Evil may prosper for a day and vaunt itself shamelessly; it may corrupt legislation, control a portion of the press, bribe servants of the law; but, inexorably, it must confront the Judge of all the earth, who is sure to do right. He is the avenger of all the wrongs of time. Abel may be slain, but God cannot be. He answers the old, old cry, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

Cain's punishment was worse than death; it was life. He had to go through the world with himself, and marked of God as a murderer. In some way his crime had left its mark, as sin always does. Everybody wears some mark. Watch the throng on the highway. Here is a face branded by sin as truly as Cain's; but here comes another that is marked with saintliness as certainly as was the face of Moses when he came down from the mount. In the long run, we cannot hide what we are from man, much less from God.

Early in the pages of history, Cain stands as a monument for the truth. "Be sure your sin will find you out." Mark, this does not mean that sin will necessarily be found out, but relentlessly, and ceaselessly, like anomnicient and accusing eye, it will follow the sinner through day and night. The criminal's consciousness of crime is the first aid to all the police of the world. There is scarcely a day goes by that some caught criminal does not declare that it is better to live behind bars in expiation of his offense than it is to live at large in the grip of a tormenting conscience. Cain killed Abel, but Abel conquered Cain; even as through all the centuries sincerity and nobleness and religion conquer guilt and pettiness, and hate.

Opinions of the People

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Blade is gratified because of the number of readers who have responded to the invitation to come into this column with their ideas and make it interesting. Many more communications have been received than have been printed, because many of them are too long. We want ideas, expressed in the least possible space. BOIL 'EM DOWN!

The Laboring Man.

Editor Blade—I want to address myself to an article in this department in The Blade of January 2, entitled "A Laborer's Letter." This article was read with interest and some profit. It is written in the right spirit, is fair and charitable in its scope. The issue of labor and the interest and welfare of the labor class has long been a subject of moment and is especially so today. It is not a "craze," but an issue come to stay. It has engaged in the past the thought and sympathy of such great minds and hearts as Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Abraham Lincoln, Leo Tolstoi, Carl Marx, Henry George and many others less great but not less worthy, as well as millions today the world over. There is no more laudable cause represented by a more deserving or worthy class. He who makes himself the honest and sincere apostle of labor future generations will call him blessed.

I want right here to draw a distinction as wide and deep as the gulf between Dives and Lazarus, between the honest, law-abiding and respectable laborer and the dynamite fiend. The latter is always an "undesirable citizen" and often a misguided one. No honest, decent worker has any respect for them or their methods and no class is doing the cause of labor more harm today than this class. I include with the dynamiter the man of intemperate speech who incites to crime and violence.

The laboring man is almost always viewed in the light of an extreme portrayal. The extravagant and reckless represent him, as a rule, as in starvation and rags, compelled to choose between complete starvation and suicide. Extreme cases are employed for typical ones and facts magnified out of all proportion, if not distorted out of recognition. On the other hand the non-sympathizing or even the insolent enemy of the laborer will represent him by the other extreme, employing a powerful microscope. The laborer is fat and saucy if not rolling in luxury. That's the other extreme. In 95 cases out of 100 extremes are employed, and the truth can generally be safely located half way between the two.

That labor has been exploited and oppressed and robbed by wealth, craft and power through the history of the world I declare to be a fact. It has always been more or less so since craft and falsehood robbed Esau to benefit his selfish brother. The reason labor is not today plundered so successfully as in ancient or medieval or early modern days is due not to greater charity on the part of Shylock so much as on the general increase of knowledge and greater independence among the working people, labor organizations and legislation demanded and obtained by a struggle. That the laborer is slightly better off, in the main, than in the past, may be true, but for this he himself deserves much or most of the credit for his greater intelligence and independence. Considering the increased cost of living, it is a question if the average laborer is better off than 20 or 30 years ago. We are told this is a "man of straw," but it is not the high cost of living so much as the cost of high living—unnecessary living. The average increase in the expense of living has been 50 per cent or more in the past 15 years. The average increase in wages has been about 20 per cent. I understand both these to be averages. While the skilled artisan may get along very well it is the ordinary unskilled worker that I am speaking of at present whose wages are not so high and who is hit often by increased cost of even ordinary or low living.

There is one fact I want every laboring man, every friend to labor and in fact every reader of this to ponder over. It is this: That labor is not rewarded in proportion as it's ability to produce has increased under great labor-saving inventions. If it was they would need no labor unions or strikes. They would be independent—all of them.

Justice and reason would say that the producer should be remunerated in proportion at least somewhat to his ability to produce by increased means. I have always thought, and always will think, that the class that practically produces all the wealth should own at least the major part of it. In fact, should be wealthy. Why should not those who produce it all be at least independent? Why should a laborer be poor, dependent and spurred by fear of poverty or want instead of independent and moved by ambition and interest. There is no reason why there should be a poor class though a labor class. There need and should not be a millionaire class though a capitalist class.

Our writer referred to advises economy and good management and this is right in its way. But no one ever hears of the rich advised to economize, but always the poor. Extravagance is a privilege of the rich but parsimony is always a virtue of the poor. We are told that he who misuses one dollar will not be benefited by two. True, but a judicious use of one dollar does not remove a need of two, neither does this solve the problem of he who has not the one.

We are often told that there is a job for every man that wants it. I don't know, but I don't believe it. When strikes are pulled off there is often an eager, clamoring crowd of unemployed ready to take the places of the strikers. In very many instances when a call is made for hands there is a stampede of men out of jobs. In many cases jobs are short of duration as well as short of pay, remote, inconvenient, hard to find, and this and other evils destroy the independence of character and manhood of many workingmen.

I thank God that He is emancipating the minds of men. He has emancipated man from the need of want by invention and discovery and is beginning to emancipate the human mind, to set the race free from both necessity and greed and cunning and injustice of man. Truth, not dynamite, will lift the race into prosperity and virtue.

I thank God that all the world is beginning to realize and to recognize the fact that the laborer is flesh and blood, is a man and not an appendage to a machine, a means to an end. Edwin Markham said the time should be when instead of using men to make money money would be used to make men.

I want to offer this solemn piece of advice to every laboring man who reads this: Don't trust to any Moses to lead and lift you out of the wilderness. Be your own Moses, lift yourselves. Demand your rights respectfully and charitably, but firmly and fearlessly, and stand by them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself and your family, but to the whole race and to posterity.—H. Greeley Miller, Russellville, Tenn.

Organize the Producers.

Editor Blade—I am a firm believer in the organization of producers. With nearly everything else organized, it is their only salvation. There should be a thorough classified organization of producers, each branch to co-operate with the others. As I see it, this is the only way they can compete with trusts. Here, where I live, in the sunshine state of New Mexico, organization is unknown. Our people ship their products to commission men and take what is left or what they can get. In this valley, last fall, there were thousands of bushels of fine peaches sent out of here, and the best the grower got was 12½ cents a bushel, while it is known that some of the sales were as high as $1.50. Now we want to remedy this condition, and the only way to do it is through organization.

I see by The Blade of December 19 that the Ohio state grange met at Salem and passed meritorious resolutions. I would like to get in communication with some national organization of this sort. Some reader may be able to help me in this matter. The people here are becoming enthusiastic for organization.—A. D. McIntosh, Cedar Hill, New Mexico.

An Ohio Judge

Collier's.

ONE of the pleasing victories of the last campaign was the election of Judge R. M. Wanamaker of Ohio to the supreme court bench of the Buckeye State. He was the only candidate not a Democrat elected on the state ticket. His election showed the keen discrimination of the average voter. He received the highest vote ever given any candidate for any office in the history of his home county. In the state at large he was highest of the thirteen supreme court candidates. He made his appeal directly to the people. He reasoned that a governor who appoints a judicial officer rarely appoints one with whom he is not personally acquainted, and that the people of the state, who were about to make a similar choice, were entitled at least to see him and to learn what manner of man he was. The unique thing about Judge Wanamaker which made him the only successful candidate not a Democrat was this: He went to the people with a definite progressive program for judicial reform as applicable to the supreme court of Ohio. He was the first judge to be elected to the highest court in any state east of the Mississippi who avowedly favored the recall of judges by popular vote. He insisted that the people of Ohio had recently adopted a progressive constitution; but that neither or both of these would be of any avail unless progressive-minded men were elected to the supreme bench. A reactionary court might pull the teeth of progressive laws. Judge Wanamaker is that most radical innovation —a popular judge.

VARIETIES

Japan uses little silver plated table ware.

The Mexican pecan crop is heavy this season.

The United States is the chief consumer of copper.

Victorville, Cal., on the Mojave desert, is to have an ostrich farm.

An English machine makes rag rugs at a rate of one a minute.

Hemp raising may soon be revived in the southern United States.

The production of copper has tripled in the last 20 years.

New York physicians have organized an association to rid the country of quacks.

A model hospital for children is to be built in Philadelphia at a cost of $500,000.

St. Louis is soon to open its second open air school for tubercular children.

The United States per capita money circulation is now $34.34.

One baby out of three in the United States dies before its tenth year.

There are now 2,000 varieties of apples growing in the United States.

The total present stock of sugar in Europe and America is 1,710,108 tons.

In the last fiscal year 3,186,800,000 letters were mailed and delivered in England.

London women now feed their dogs at tables in restaurants.

Last season 133 tourists were accidentally killed in the Alps.

Annually 25,000 tons of aluminum are manufactured in North Carolina.

Corn meal as human food is scarcely known to the people of Germany.

Peanut oil is being tried for fuel of motor engines and success is expected.

Hawaii last year exported 1,000,000 cases of pineapples and 100,000 gallons of juice.

Madagascar grows a perculiar caffeinless coffee which may soon be commercially exploited.

More than 1,000,000 persons are employed in the textile mills of Great Britain.

In Newark, N. J., a lot of second hand pianos were auctioned the other day at 47½ cents each.

M. B. Allen, of Springfield, N. J., has succeeded in growing a pineapple from a potted plant.

Dr. Albert Fenyes, of Pasadena, Cal., claims to have discovered a tiny insect which will kill off all houseflies.

Over 70,000 acres of Tennessee farm lands are shortly to be colonized by Nebraska promoters.

Pennsylvania's forestry department last year set out over 1,900,000 seedling trees in reforestation work.

German sugar exports for the 1911-12 season total 431,100 hundredweight, a considerable decrease.

A Wilmington (Del.) hotel has four cats regularly employed and cared for to deal with rats.

The United States imported 95,000,000 pounds and exported 70,000,000 pounds of tinplate in 1911.

Charlottenburg, Germany, has a four-story hotel for horses which will accommodate 2,000 animals.

The Duke of Westminster owns 400 of the acres on which the city of London, England, is built.

Cleveland hopes for 1,000,000 population in 1920 and may get it if annexing outlying districts is successfully pursued.

Northern Pacific railroad has ordered 2,000 cars especially for handling fruit. Cost, $3,500,000.

Mrs. Wilson, the President-elect's wife, is said to favor the mountain laurel as the national flower.

About 1,000,000 tourists visit the Alps each year, of whom about 24 meet with fatal accidents.

Miss Helen Morton, of Chicago, has temporarily quit society to study agriculture in the University of Wisconsin.

It is said more than 20,000 persons work in fire trap "loft" factories in New York in spite of stringent fire laws.

According to geological survey estimates only about one-half of 1 per cent of the available coal in the United States has been mined.

The Baltimore & Ohio road has opened in Baltimore a wage and employment bureau to govern pay and selection of men for its service.

After 20 years of experimenting a Philadelphia scientist has succeeded in hatching eggs of diamond backed terrapin in an incubator.

The United States is now leading all other counties in the use of cocoa and coffee, but ranks third in the consumption of tea.

Although mountains 20,000 feet high intervene, Peru and Brazil, heretofore isolated from each other, have been linked by wireless telegraphy.

A camel with an average load will travel 25 miles a day, and when unincumbered it will reach 90 miles a day sometimes.

Black opals, for several years extensively mined in New South Wales, have become exceedingly rare, hardly any having been found, for nearly a year.

A Massachusetts town has already started a movement to celebrate, in 1920, the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

A fortunate landslide in China recently uncovered a rich deposit of coal many miles from where any coal had been known to exist.

Fish refuse, granulated to resemble cod roe, is being used in France to bait sardines which rise to be caught in nets as it is spread upon the sea.

Five hundred and twenty tons of water are required to produce one ton of dry oats, while 310 tons of water are needed for one ton of corn and 453 tons of water for one ton of red clover.

It is estimated that the work of the Panama canal would suffice to excavate a ditch 55 feet wide and 10 feet deep extending clear across the United States from sea to sea.

Schemes for the construction of a 3,000-mile railway through central Africa, at a cost roughly estimated at $50,000,000, have been revived by the termination of the war between Italy and Turkey.

Exports of American pianos have trebled in the last nine years. American phonographs are popular in all parts of the world. In Mohammedan countries phonographs are used to repeat portions of the koran.

The library of congress is growing at the rate of 88,000 volumes a year. During the last 12 years its accessions have exceeded the total number of volumes accumulated during the entire preceding century.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Pin Money Suggestions

Dear Sisters—Aunt Jane of Arkansas offers you the following philosophy and suggestions:

Environment, ability, qualification, energy and stickativeness and need have much to do with woman's success as a financier and money-maker. Some women are good financiers when their ability to earn money is not great. Some can earn and never save or get ahead. Thus it is two heads are better than one if one is a cabbage head. Another that it was and is my belief, that it is wrong for girls or women of means to accept wages and occupy positions, even though qualified, that take the bread and butter out of some poor girl's reach who is compelled to earn her living and ofttimes raise motherless and fatherless brothers and sisters and support a widowed mother. It always seemed to me that earning such pin money was wrong, even though all girls should be taught self-reliance and independence. But wouldn't it be nobler to do on what father can give you than to keep a poor, needy girl out of an honest living? Self-denial is a great virtue. If you need pin money there are hundreds of ways women can turn their special talents to account, viz.: if you live near a railway station where they tranship, you can prepair sandwiches of dainty kinds, fried chicken, ham and lettuce etc., have brother or some boy or man take them down to the train. I wouldn't do it myself. You can make hot tamales or chilli con carne and canvass around town if large enough, and take orders. If you have a large lot or a few acres or less, a strawberry or loganberry bed is easily tended, and will bring splendid returns for amount invested and labor expended. Also horseradish and the different spring relishes. If you love fowls, chickens, turkeys and guineas are very profitable and easily raised; or selling baby chicks. That is my occupation this season, raising turkeys, chickens and guineas. I have 145 young chickens doing fine, 20 turkeys and will have guineas and more turkeys later on if nothing happens them. Of course, to do this, country life is more suitable. On two acres you can make a splendid living if managed rightly and have some small capital to start with. This is a great natural place for turkeys and are most always a fair price.

Egg production is enormous.

A busy farmer's wife, looking after her husband and six children, writes that she wants to help this pin money corner, in which she heartily believes.

She sends the good suggestions of home baking, if near a city market, of the making of fresh, brilliant popcorn. She suggests, too, that a woman could do well with mending. In conclusion she sends a rule for lye hominy, which is always in demand. She sells it for five cents a quart. Here it is:

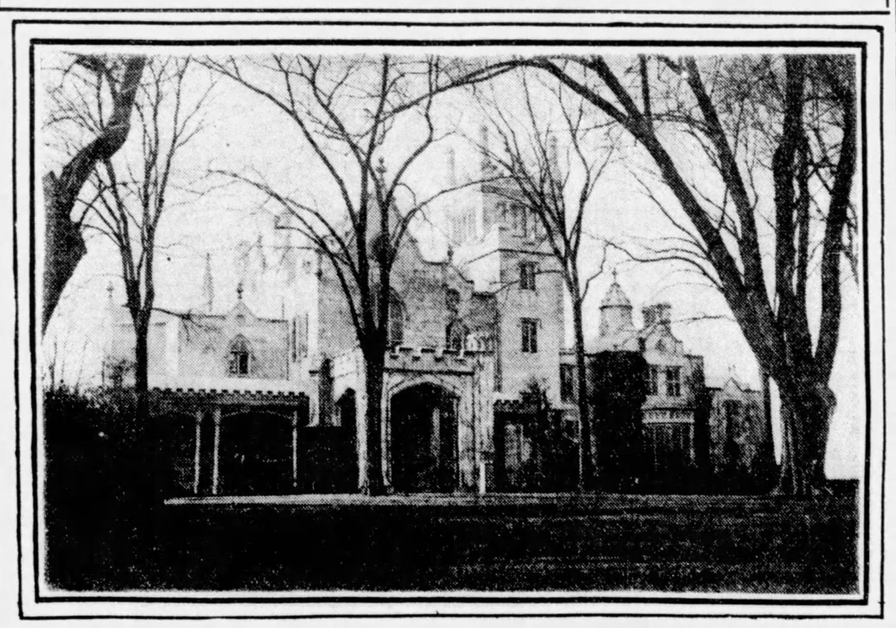
Put six quarts of water in an iron or granite kettle, add a level teaspoon concentrated lye. When this is boiling add one gallon shelled white corn. Boil until hulls come off, then rinse until the water is clear, return to the fire and cook until the grains are large and tender. This makes three or four gallons of hominy.

"I want to tell the readers of the Household page how to make a little pin money. Only 40 cents is needed to begin. Get one bunch of pink, one Nile green seed beads at 8 cents bunch, one string of medium pearl beads at 12 cents a string, one package of bead needles at 8 cents. Use cotton thread, No. 50, doubled. I string them in an attractive way and they will be readily bought for 20 cents a string. This amount makes eight strings, which amounts to $1.60. Take off 40 cents, which leaves a profit of $1.20. String them with pendants combining pretty colors and they are easy to sell.

Would be glad to know if any of The Blade readers try this for their pin money how they succeed. Think we should help one another and so fulfill the law of Christ.

If my letter is printed, will send my ginger-snap recipe in my next. I think they are better than those we buy. I am not strong and cannot do much to make money. All my spare time almost is filled, as I have five children.—Mrs. W. T. S. D., Mineral Bluff, Ga.

The Tarrytown Home of Helen Gould



Unlike other Gould weddings, the marriage of Miss Hlen Miller Gould and Mr. Finley J. Shepard, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Wednesday, January 22, was a quiet event. Lyndhurst is the name of the country home of Miss Gould. It was here that the wedding took place, the date being the anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, the parents of the bride. The bride had only two attendants, her young nieces, Helen and Dorothy Gould, daughters of her brother, Frank J. Gould. Mr. Shepard's best man was his brother, Louis J. Shepard, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Irvington, whose church Miss Gould attends when she is in the country.

The country-wide interest in Miss Gould's marriage was the result of her well known philanthropic work. Two gifts sent to Miss Gould are testimonials of the kindly feeling manifested for the work she has done. The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association building at St. Louis was done in a gold and bronze miniature and made into a clock. Another gift was a gold and bronze jewel case, a miniature reproduction of the Gould private car, Atlantic. This was the gift of 30 railroad Y. M. C. A. branches scattered over the Gould lines in the southwest.

Our Correspondents

Two requests for the formula for making rose beads that lately came in. Will a California sister please respond?—M. H.

C. L. P., P., writes that William Evert, at one time a noted concert singer, was the author of Guard of Bunker Hill. It has been credited recently in this page to William Wallace.

A correspondent asks for the address of Martha Holden. Care The Blade will reach Martha Holden.

We shall be glad of a letter about your Washington scenery, Mrs. S. Write whenever you have time.—M. H.

I wish to cordially thank each and all the dear people who so generously and kindly responded to the request for a shower of postals. I have enjoyed them more than mere words will express; also for the "Gospel Trumpet' and 'Heart and Home' which I have received through some kind friends. Please accept this means of thanking you all.—Eva Simphins.

Fay Adams, W. Va., writes from her home among the hills; of their beauty and the splendor of the woods, which are fast disappearing.

She adds, "I have been reading The Blade for some time, but I always find something new to interest me each time I look at it."

An Old Friend writes—It is at this time of the year when we delight to sit by the blazing fireside and gaze into the seething fiery coals. How pleasant it is to read the Weekly Blade before its cheering glow! Let us hope that the year 1913 will be one of prosperity.

Sis—Picking the teeth at the table is the worst possible breach of manners, and is a positive unkindness in the case mentioned, as it makes you sick. Some people keep a glass with toothpicks upon their dining tables. This should not be done. A toothpick should be used as privately as a toothbrush.—Martha Holden.

I will be 64 years of age the 29th of June. Will all the readers of The Blade who are the same age on the same day of the same month send me a postcard and I will repay the compliment next year? I want to see how many "twins" there are in the great Blade family. Thanking you for your kindness.—Mrs. M. L. McC., Neb.

Will Juniata E. Taylor, of Cal., please tell E. L. B. her method of raising turkeys? Write again E. L. B. I shall try to be more prompt next time. We like to have letters from the older readers.—M. H.

Mr. and Mrs. William Collins of Maine, held their golden wedding celebration on Nov. 12, 1912.

I would like to correspond with people from California, as we are thinking of moving there. Can I find what I want through your paper? I am willing to write letters or send post cards of Cleveland, whichever the one writing would like most.—Mrs. V. A. M. (Address on request.)

"It seems to me that it will be a most wonderful blessing to women to have a right to help make the laws which her own flesh and blood is to be governed by."—B. B. S., Iowa.

Special Topics for the Peace Page

The Peace Page for March 13 will be devoted to gardens, so any thoughts, suggestions, or new ways of flower, vegtable or small fruit culture will be welcome.

Two weeks later, in the issue of March 27, the Peace Page will be devoted to trees. Tell us something of tree saving or tree culture in your part of the state.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

POET'S CORNER

OVER THE HILLS FROM THE POORHOUSE

By Will Carleton.

I, who was always called, they say,
Rather a bad stick, anyway,
Splintered all over with dodges and tricks,
Known as "the worst of the deacon's six."
I, the truant, saucy and bold,
The one black sheep in my father's fold,
"Once on a time," as the stories say,
Went over the hill, on a winter's day—
Over the hill to the poorhouse.

Tom could save what twenty could earn,
But giving was something he ne'er could learn.
Isaac could half of the Scriptures speak,
Committed a hundred verses a week,
Never stumbled, and never slipped,
But "Honor thy father and mother" he skipped,
So over the hill to the poorhouse.

And as for Susan, her heart was kind,
And good, what there was of it, mind,
Nothing too big, and nothing too nice,
Nothing she wouldn't sacrifice
For one she loved; and that ere one
Was herself, when all was said an' done.
Charley and 'Becca meant well, no doubt,
But any one could pull 'em about.
So all of our folks ranked well, you see,
Save one poor fellow, and that was me;
And when one dark and rainy night
A neighbor's horse went out of sight,
They hitched on me as the guilty chap
That carried one end of the halter-strap.
An' I think, myself, that view of the case
Wasn't altogether out o' place;
My mother denied it, as mothers do,
But I'm inclined to believe 'twas true.
Though for me one thing might be said—
That I, as well as the horse, was led:
And the worst of whisky spurred me on,
Or else the deed had never been done.
But the keenest grief I ever felt
Was when my mother beside me knelt,
An' cried, an' prayed, till I melted down,
As I wouldn't for half the horses in town.
I kissed her fondly, then an' there,
An' swore henceforth to be honest and square.

I served my sentence—a bitter pill
Some fellows should take who never will,
And then I decided to go "out west,"
Concludin' 'twould suit my health the best;
Where, how I prospered, I never could tell,
But Fortune seemed to like me well.
An' somehow every vein I struck
Was always bubblin' over with luck.
An' better than that, I was steady and true,
An' put my good resolutions through.
But I wrote to a trusty old neighbor, an' said:
"You tell 'em, old fellow, that I am dead,
An' died a Christian; 'twill please 'em more
Than if I had lived the same as before."

But when this neighbor he wrote to me,
"Your mother's in the poorhouse," says he,
I had a resurrection straight away,
And started for her that very day.
And when I arrived where I was grown,
I took good care that I shouldn't be known;
But I bought the old cottage, through and through,
Of some one Charley had sold it to;
And held back neither work nor gold
To fix it up as it was of old.
The same big fireplace, wide an' high,
Flung up its cinders toward the sky;
The old clock ticked on the corner shelf—
I wound it up an' set it agoin' myself;
An' everything wasn't just the same,
Neither I nor money was to blame!
Then—over the hill to the poorhouse!

One blowin', blusterin' winter's day,
With a team an' cutter I started away;
My fiery nags was as black as coal;
(They some'at resembled the horse I stole);
I hitched, an' entered the poorhouse door—
A poor old woman was scrubbin' the floor;
She rose to her feet in great surprise;
And looked quite startled, into my eyes;
I saw the whole of her trouble's trace
In the lines that marred her dear old face.
"Mother!" I shouted; "your sorrows are done
You're adopted along o' your horse-thief son;
Come over the hill from the poorhouse!"

She didn't faint; she knelt by my side,
An' thanked the Lord, till I fairly cried.
An' maybe our ride wasn't pleasant an' gay,
An' maybe she wasn't wrapped up that day;
An' maybe our cottage wasn't warm an' bright,
An' maybe 't wasn't a pleasant sight,
To see her a-gettin' the evenin' tea,
An' frequently stoppin' and kissin' me;
An' maybe we didn't live happy for years,
In spite of my brothers' and sisters' sneers,
Who often said, as I have heard;
That they wouldn't own a prison-bird;
(Though they're gettin' over that, I guess,
For all of 'em owe me more or less);
But I've learned one thing; an' it cheers a man
In always doin' the best he can;
That whether, on the big book, a blot
Gets over a fellow's name, or not,
Whenever he does a deed that's white
It's credited to him fair and right,
And when you hear the great bugle's notes,
An' the Lord divides His sheep an' goats;
However they may settle my case,
Wherever they may fix my place,
My good old Christian mother, you'll see,
Will be sure to stand right up for me,
With over the hill from the poorhouse.

CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE

By Frederick Whittaker.

Dead! Is it possible? He, the bold rider,
Custer, our hero, the first in the fight,
Charming the bullets of yore to fly wider,
Far from our battle-king's ringlets of light!
Dead, our young chieftain, and dead, all forsaken!
No one to tell us the way of his fall!
Slain in the desert, and never to waken,
Never, not even to victory's call.

Proud for his fame that last day that he met them!
All the night long he had been on their track,
Scorning their traps and the men that had set them,
Wild for a charge that should never give back.
There on the hill-top he halted and saw them,—
Lodges all loosened and ready to fly;
Hurrying scouts with the tidings to awe them,
Told of his coming before he was nigh.

All the wide valley was full of their forces,
Gathered to cover the lodges' retreat!
Warriors running in haste to their horses,
Thousands of enemies close to his feet!
Down in the valleys the ages had hollowed,
There lay the Sitting Bull's camp for a prey!
Numbers! What recked he? What recked those who followed—
Men who had fought ten to one ere that day?

Out swept the squadrons, the fated three hundred,
Into the battle-line steady and full:
Then down the hillside exultingly thundered,
Wild Ogalallah, Araphoe, Cheyenne,
Wild Horse's braves, and the rest of their crew.
Shrunk from that charge like a herd from a lion,—
Then closed around, the grim horde of wild Sioux!

Right to their center he charged, and then facing—
Hark to those yells; and around them, Oh, see!
Over the hill-tops the Indians come racing,
Coming as fast as the waves of the sea!
Red was the circle of fire about them:
No hope of victory, no ray of light,
Shot through that terrible black cloud without them,
Brooding in death over Custer's last fight.

Then, did he blanch? Did he die like a craven,
Begging those torturing fiends for his life?
Was there a soldier who carried the Seven
Flinched like a coward or fled from the strife?
No, by the blood of our Custer, no quailing!
There in the midst of the Indians they close,
Hemmed in by thousands, but ever assailing,
Fighting like tigers, all 'bayed amid foes!

Thicker and thicker the bullets came singing;
Down go the horses and riders and all;
Swiftly the warriors round them were ringing,
Circling like buzzards awaiting their fall.
See the wild steeds of the mountain and prairie,
Savage eyes gleaming from forests of mane;
Quivering lances with pennons so airy;
War painted warriors charging amain.

Backward, again and again, they were driven,
Shrinking to close with the lost little band;
Never a cap that had worn the bright Seven
Bowed till its wearer was dead on the strand.
Closer and closer the death circle growing,
Even the leader's voice, clarion-clear,
Rang out his words of encouragement glowing,
"We can but die once, boys,—we'll sell our lives dear!"

Dearly they sold them like Berserkers, raging,
Facing the death that encircled them round;
Death's bitter pangs by their vengeance assuaging,
Marking their tracks by their dead on the ground.
Comrades, our children shall yet tell their story,—
Custer's last charge on the old Sitting Bull;
And ages shall swear that the cup of his glory
Needed but that death to render it full.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

The Little Prodigy.

I wish to tell you of an old time Christmas tree held in one of our country churches. A very nice program was rendered, which consisted of recitations and songs, but the most interesting of all was a solo by little Beulah Harris, four years of age. She is called the Sweet Singer. Ever since she could talk she has been a lover of vocal music. I think she ought to be educated in that line.

Santa Claus made his appearance and presented the Lebanon Sunday school and day school with a nice little treat. The tree was large, beautifully decorated and loaded with nice presents, which seemed to bring sunshine and joy to every heart.—M. J. H., Countsville, W. Va.

Helpful Hints.

Sisters of the Peace Page—Do you know what a fine thing powdered borax is to have in the house? Its virtues and uses are many. You need never be troubled with moths, for one thing. And do you know that frequent application of spirits of camphor will cure swelled neck, goitre? Castor oil will cure a cancer. If you happen to have a big, black, ugly mole on your face, rub on the oil, the oftener the better, and it will go off entirely.

Have you ever used aluminum paint? It is so handy, so good for lots of things. I gave pumps, dustpans, registers and various unsightly things a coat of it several months ago and they all look fine yet. Best of all, I sandpapered my flatirons (the nicked plating was off) and gave them a coating of it and I am delighted with them.

Do you ever cover your pancake griddle when in a hurry for it to heat? If there is not other cover handy, take a newspaper, several thicknesses, and lay over the griddle; it will probably heat before the paper takes fire.—M. E. S.

A Lover of Verse.

I have long been a reader of The Blade, my people having taken it first when I was a child, 40 years ago, and much of the time since. I like it better now than ever, on account of the Poets' Corner, as I am very fond of poetry, especially the good old poems that everybody loved, or those that we heard from our mothers in our childhood. I should like so much to get one I used to hear my mother repeat when I was a child, beginning:

The world is round and like a ball,
Seems swinging in the air;
The sky extends around it all,
And stars are shining there.
—Jennie, Mich.

Beauty and Reminiscence.

The more we study trees, flowers and nature, the more beautiful they seem. We can see design by a master mind everywhere, for beauty in some degree is stamped on everything. And seeing things aesthetically is feeding the soul.

Love for the beautiful developed among the grand trees, along the streams and in the presence of wild flowers never leaves us. For nature always in some way interests the true observer. Even in mid-winter the trees give us lessons in the study of beauty. For their limb formation and spray outlined against the sky are interesting and beautiful in an aesthetic sense. The tall, white trunks of the sycamore, the winter whiteness of birches and beeches and the verdant hue of evergreen are a part of winter beauty.

In reminiscent views I see a vanished world, spring's opening buds and summer's waving grain.

But sweetest to the memory are the thoughts of autumnal days, the treasure season of the year. The remembrance of the crimson, golden hued forest abundant in nuts and wild fruits and the fields bedecked with heaps of golden corn and pumpkins by the hundred stays with us. Such are the elevating scenes of farm life where beauty smiles on changing seasons. —W. E. Umholtz.

A Line a Day

I.

"I look for good results from the Pin Money Lines. It will afford just the help so many women need. Long live the Peace Page. Mrs. M. E. S., Mich.

II.

"My scrap book has over three thousand poems in it."—Mrs. D. E. W., N. Y.

III.

I like sketches of Nature and short biographs, not fiction.—N. C., Ill.

IV.

We have taken the Blade one year and can not afford to be without it. —F. E. W. Ind.

V.

Wishing the dear Peace Page long life and more of it.—Mrs. A. M. S., Wash.

VI.

I am a married man and I love to be with my wife and children.—J. J. W., Va.

VII.

"My heart goes out in love to all, for the great law of kindness rules in the Peace Page."—M. G., N. C.

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Mattin Dick, 516 Kilborne St., Lansing, Mich.
Donald Greenman, Montrose, Mich.
Maggie Perry, Park, W. Va.
Nora Bronell, Nichols, N. Y.
Helen Sutherland, White Cloud, Mich.
Earl Holmes, R. F. D. 3, Orleans, Ind., wishes cards from children named Holmes.
Mabel Knobloch, Erie, Pa., R. F. D. 7.
E. Frank Wesley, Ogonto Falls, Miss.
Clyde Bailes, Sparks, W. Va.
Coleman Bolar, Sparks, W. Va.
Heber J. Hughes, Sparks, W. Va.
Edgar Vore, Bournerville, Ohio.
Cordie Burch, Haysville, N. C.
Flora Patterson, Hayesville, N. C.
Beaulah Cutlip, Newville, W. Va.
Mat Wickinson, Dalton, Pa.
Dorothy O. Fehl, La Rue, Marion County, Ohio.
Alini Haddix, Roumey, W. Va.

POEMS REQUESTED

A poem with the lines: "How things will be altered a hundred years hence."
Perry's Victory.
Battle of Cussy.
Lock Lemond.
Scots Whae Hae Wi Wallace Bled.
Mother's Love.
A Wondering Spirit.
The Home Hearth Stone.
The Station Agnet's Story.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A Good Oregon Letter.

I have been reading the Peace Page and thought I would tell you about Oregon. I live in the Williamette valley, close to the Willamette river. It is about a half mile wide. Large steamboats run on the river, carrying passengers and freight. There are large hop fields on both sides of the river. Evey fall, the men that own the fields, go to the nearby towns and hire hoppickers. Most everybody that works counts on making quite a good deal of money. Children from 8 to 14 years of age can earn enough money to get their winter clothes and books for school. Large families will make from $250 to $300. The picking lasts from three to four weeks. The owners of the fields furnish camping grounds, where there is good water. Sometimes there are 500 families camping at one yard. They pick by the box; the grown people that can pick fast can gather seven and eight boxes a day. They are paid 50 cents a box. A child can pick two boxes a day easy.

They commence picking at 7 o'clock and quit at 6.

After everybody has had supper, some of the young boys and girls build a big bonfire. Every one that wants to goes to the bonfire. They sing and play games till about 9 o'clock, then all go to their tents and it is quiet for the night.

After hop picking comes prune picking. Some families move from the hop fields to the prune farms before going to their homes. One can make about as much picking prunes as hops.—Minnie B., Oregon.

Grandma's Sweethearts.

I am an old grandma, but as I worked this morning I was thinking of this same grandma as a girl; of the little blue-eyed boy that used to steal his mother's pretty buttons for her charm-string and make such a rush for the seat in class by her side.

Later on, in another state, I thought of the boy with brown eyes, that used to beg cookies and lemonade from his mother for the girl; to set the table for tea under the big elm tree. Oh, will angel food ever taste as good again?

The next was the boy with curls that gave the school girl such big apples she could not put them in her pocket. Sometimes the girl would not take them and the boys would laugh, and if she did the girls would laugh, but they were the best apples that ever were.

The next boy was tall. She could not see the top of his head and he always brought peppermint hearts to her every Saturday; the mottoes were more sweet than the candy; the boy had a pony he would not let anyone but the girl ride and she thought that the best of all.

Well, next time, I'll tell about the Boy Prince.—Beth Holiday.

Can't you write us about the Prince for Valentine's Day?—M. H.

An Interesting Pioneer.

A boy of 85 years desires to make a short call. Was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1826, came to Ohio in 1829. Ashtabula county has been my home for more than 83 years. In 1845 and 1846, having a scarcity of hay, one of my neighbor's boys and myself took our father's cattle into the beech and maple woods, cut down the trees and trimmed them. The cattle ate the ends of the limbs and were all right in the spring. We built a log cabin 7 x 9—had a fire in one end and a bed in the other. Carried our food about five miles and had a good time.—Austin Westcott, Jefferson, O.

Joys of the Country.

The country life for me, I say! It is my choice, every time. To be able to do the duties the farm life requires is a great thing. We may be as free as a bird in the open fields, but not in the city. Of course there are some disadvantages to the country, but there are as many or more in the city.—Vina Dent, Ohio.

A Grandfather's Clock.

I want to tell you about a clock which my grandfather, Alonzo Bryant, bought from a peddler in June, 1842. It was invented by Eli Terry, made and sold at Plymouth Hollow, Conn., by Seth Thomas.

The wheels are all made of wood except the escape wheel. It runs with cords and weights, has figures on the dial and the picture of the old White House at Washington on the door.

Besides the weight cords it has never cost five cents for repairs. It is all in good running order and promises to be running at the end of another 70 years. —O. A. B., Mich.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Correct Speech.

Dear Little Children: Ask your teacher to explain to you why you should not say "have saw." or "have came," or "have did." She will tell you to never forget to say rather "have seen," "have come," and "have done." You of the Peace Page must speak and write correctly, because your letters are read in every part of the United States! Think what an influence a Peace Page child can have for good among many children! Try to remember for this week just those three corrections.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Fall Down and Get Up Again.

"My cousins live five miles from the school, in town; they drive us with them. We sing all the way! We carry our skates and skate. If one falls down he gets up and says nothing."—Bennie Adams, Green, Me.

A Camper's Experience.

How many of you boys and girls went camping last summer? I did, and had just a swell time. Of course, we did not have things very handy, and we had to use an olive bottle for a rolling pin, and we had a long stick attached to our frying pay which we fried our fish in, and we held it over a bonfire. It sometimes scorched, but we were always so hungry we were willing to eat it if it was burnt black. —Mattie Dick, Mich.

Learns Poems—Good!

I am a little girl 8 years old. I have just returned from New Mexico, Arizona and California. I visited the Indian school at Valentine, Ariz. The superintendent and wife of the school are Ohio people. I love to read the Peace Page of our paper, and commit to memory some of the poems.—Nora Mabel McC., Va.

From Sunny Tennessee.

Dear Boys and Girls—I am a little Buckeye girl living in Sunny Tennessee, where the mocking birds stay all the time and sing all night long through the summer night. There are many squirrels here in all the lawns. They come to the house for nuts on cold days and are tame as kittens. We had a lovely Christmas. The sun shone bright on the snow covered ground and pretty sparkling cedars. They celebrate Xmas here in Dixie with fireworks. My brother and I have a pony, two calves, two kittens and a dog for pets. We live so far from grandma's and all our cousins we get very lonesome and would like to get letters and cards from the little readers. We take 10 papers and like the Blade best of all. I will be 10 years old Dec. 21st. Happy New Year to everybody.—Hazel Anna Kline, Route 4, Gallatin, Tennessee.

A Riddle.

As I went through the garden gap
who should I meet but Jack Red Cap.
A stick in his hand, a stone in his throat.
If you guess this riddle I will send you a card—Edward Basce, Fowler, Ind.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Harold Blackburn, Ottawa, Ohio, would like to be a novelist. His brother Leonard likes his stories.

Zoa Burch, Spartansburg, Pa., says: "I enjoy life and am as happy as the birds."

Katie McGuire, Oswego, Kas., has a hobby for study. At recess she plays ball, black man and dare base. At home she helps with the dishes.

Willard Briggs, Central Lake, Wis., is a little boy 10 years old, who studies hard, and helps his mother with the housework.

My home is in the beautiful fields of Virginia. I also live near the old shot tower, where they made shot in the civil war.—Theodore Lewis, Foster Falls, Va.

Donald Greenman, Montrose, Mich., says: "My grandma is an oldtime Blade reader."

Albert Van Buren, Rosedale, W. Va., has two pet lambs that eat from his hand.

OUR COOK BOOK

Apple Sauce Cake—One cup sugar, one-half cup shortening, one-half teaspoonful each cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice, one-half teaspoonful salt, one cup unsweetened apple sauce. Dissolve one teaspoon soda in a little hot water and heat in apple sauce. Stir in mixture, add two cups flour and one-half cup raisins. Bake 45 minutes.—Mrs. R. A. S.

Spiced Apples—I will send an easy recipe for spicing sweet apples, which might be helpful to some mother on a farm. Pare, core and quarter about a dozen large apples; make a hot syrup by using white sugar, a half cup vinegar, and allspice, cinnamon and cloves to suit the taste; drop the apples in this and boil rapidly until tender. Serve cold. This makes a very nice dessert.

Brown Stone Fruit Cake—Two squares bitter chocolate, one egg, one-half cup sweet milk. Cook together until thick. Cool mixture and add one cup sugar, one-half cup sweet milk, one rounding teaspoon soda, pinch of salt, one and one-half cups flour.—V. A. M.

Corn Pone—Six teacups sweet milk, six teacups of corn meal, three teacups of flour, one-half or two-thirds teacup of sugar, two teaspons of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt. Bake in one milk crock, greased, with another crock turned over it. Bake in stove oven three or four hours with as little fire as possible. I put mine in the oven immediately after breakfast or say 6 o'clock and bake with very slow fire until 11 o'clock dinner. They are fine.

As corn meal should have long, slow cooking in order to be nutritious and digestible, this recipe ought to be very popular with our readers. Very serious stomach troubles are frequently due to the under-cooking of corn meal. Corn griddle cakes are usually indigestible for this reason. To overcome this boil the meal for them the night before about 20 minutes. This will burst the starch cells and render the cakes wholesome.—Martha Holden.

Eggless Sugar Cookies—Two cups of granulated sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda and two teaspoons of baking powder, a little nutmeg and flour to roll out. Bake in a quick oven. —Mrs. F. P.

Sauce Without Eggs—Cream carefully one-quarter of a cup of butter and one cup of granulated sugar, add one tablespoon of boiling water; beat hard until thick and white. Add a tablespoon of any kind of flavoring.—Mrs. F. P.

Addresses Wanted.

Ruth L. Tyrrell, Sinclairsville, N. Y.
Grace and Gladys Keenan, Sparks, W. Va.
Cleo Ice, Mannington, W. Va.
Florence Smith, Corry, Pa.
Martha Cooper, Manila, W. Va.
Edna Clinquinan, of Pa.
A Republican from Ohio.
M. Edith Myers.

Banish Those Ugly Pimples

Skin Cleared in a Short Time by Stuart's Calcium Wafers, the Greatest Blood Purifier Known

Pimples, blotches, skin eruptions of all kinds, are simply the impurities in the blood coming to the surface. All the external treatment in the world won't do a particle of good unless you purify the blood. And there's nothing so humiliating as a face that's all "broken out" and spotted.

Clean Your Back and Face of Pimples.

Stuart's Calcium wafers will clear the most obstinate complexion, because they go right into the blood and remove the cause of the trouble. The blood is cleansed of all impurities and foreign substances and these are quickly eliminated from the system. You'll notice a wonderful change in a few days—you will hardly know yourself in a week.

And Stuart's Calcium Wafers are absolutely harmless to any one. Their ingredients are just what a physician prescribes in most cases of skin eruptions and poor blood. These wafers are put up in a concentrated form, which makes them act quickly and thoroughly.

Begin taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers today and then look at yourself in the mirror in a few days, and find all those awful pimples, blackheads, acne, boils, liver spots, rash, eczema and that muddy complexion rapidly disappearing and your face cleared like the petal of a flower.

You can obtain Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store at 50 cents and there is now no reason why anyone should be disfigured by pimples or any other skin eruption.

Try This Home-Made Cough Remedy

Costs Little, But Does the Work Quickly, or Money Refunded.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You will find that this simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else you ever used. Usually ends a deep seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, croup, chest pains, bronchitis, and other throat troubles. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This recipe makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50. It keeps perfectly and tastes pleasantly.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural pine elements which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This plan of making cough syrup with Pinex and sugar syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada that it is often imitated. But the old, successful formula has never been equaled.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne Ind.

FARMER'S WIFE ALMOST A WRECK

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound — Her Own Story.

Westwood, Md.—"I am a farmer's wife and do most of my own work when I am able. I had nervous spells, female weakness and terrible bearing down pains every month. I also suffered much with my right side. The pain started in my back and extended around my right side, and the doctor told me it was organic inflammation. I was sick every three weeks and had to stay in bed from two to four days.

"It is with great pleasure I tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have followed your directions as near as possible, and feel much better than I have felt for years. When I wrote you before I was almost a wreck. You can publish this letter if you like. It may help to strengthen the faith of some poor suffering woman."—Mrs. JOHN F. RICHARDS, Westwood, Maryland.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

"HER BRIGHT SMILE HAUNTS ME STILL"

1. 'Tis years since last we met,
And we may not meet again.
I have struggled to forget,
But the struggle was in vain;
For her voice lives on the breeze,
And her spirit comes at will,
In the midnight on the seas,
Her bright smile haunts me still.
For her voice lives on the breeze,
And her spirit comes at will,
In the midnight on the seas,
Her bright smile haunts me still.

2. At the first sweet dawn of light,
When I gaze upon the deep,
Her form still greets my sight,
While the stars their vigils keep;
When I close mine aching eyes
Sweet dreams my senses fill;
And from sleep when I arise,
Her bright smile haunts me still.
When I close mine aching eyes,
Sweet dreams my senses fill;
And from sleep when I arise
Her bright smile haunts me still.

3. I've sail'd 'neath alien skies,
I have trod the desert path,
I have seen the storm arise
Like a giant in his wrath;
Ev'ry danger I have known,
That a reckless life can fill;
Yet her presence is not flown,
Her bright smile haunts me still.
Ev'ry danger I have known,
That a reckless life can fill;
Yet her presence is not flown,
Her bright smile haunts me still.

CHILDREN'S PRAYER

Father help thy little child;
Make me truthful good and mild,
Kind, obedient, modest, meek;
Mindful of the words I speak;
What is right may I pursue,
What is wrong refuse to do,
What is evil seek to shun,
This I ask through Christ the Son.

Want *Free* Offer REPEATED

H. SPROULE
Specialist in Ear Troubles

Within the last few days, many Deaf people have asked me to repeat the free offer which I made in the Toledo Weekly Blade last month to all Deafness sufferers.

The letters have been filled with the most pitiful appeals for help. They have told me of the terrible loneliness, the cruel setting aside of the sufferer from the active pleasures and duties of life. "I would rather die, Doctor, than be Deaf, but I know I am doomed," is the burden of many a letter.

Were I to think of only this side of the picture I should be desperate. But almost every one of the letters contained also this, "A friend of mine was cured of Deafness by your treatment. Please repeat again that offer of Deafness Treatment Free, that I, too, may see your method. Surely what you have done for others you can do for me."

I have sent the Free treatments. I know only too well with what heartrendings of discouragement the person, with the at-first occasional noises in the ear—the occasional Deaf cold—the gradual loss of keen hearing—realizes that he or she is surely, but surely, being inclosed in a tomb of silence, none the less horrible because of the fore-warnings. And so, thankful as I am to help these friends of my cured patients, I cannot rest until I say again

TO ALL WHO ARE DEAF

I will give away Free treatment for Deafness to every Deaf person who asks for it.

You who are Deaf—don't hesitate—don't delay, but get pen and ink or a pencil—write on any sort of paper—a postcard is just the thing—

Please send me your Free treatment for Deafness—Sign your name and address and send it to me.

When your letter reaches me, I will send you one of the treatments free. My treatment has restored good hearing to hundreds and hundreds. Why should it not do the same for you?

It doesn't matter how slight your Deafness is—how severe it is—how long you have had it—send for a treatment. Many have been cured who thought their cases hopeless. I won't tell you about the treatment, because I want you to see for yourself—note its results in your own case. If you had answered my previous offer, you might have now been in the blessed possession of good hearing. Don't miss this opportunity, but write right now for a Deafness Treatment. It is Free. Write

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
806 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.
References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.
Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

ASTHMA

Remedy sent to any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio ave., Sidney, O.

Everyone Who Is Married or Contemplating Marriage
should read
Dr. Foote's Plain Home Talk

A Cyclopedia of Popular Medical and Social Science. Imparts knowledge of self and sex in a clean, wholesome way in one volume of 1248 pages, 400 illustrations, including 16 full page color plates. A book of vital interest on marriage, parentage, health and disease. It answers, in plain language, a thousand questions that occur to the minds of men and women.

The price of this book is $2.00, but will be sent prepaid to any address on receipt of $1.10 and coupon cut from this advertisement.

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ASTHMA

CURED TO STAY CURED
No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. FREE TEST TREATMENT including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. 5, Whetzel Bldg., 230 North 40th Ave., Chicago.

Ruptured People--- Get This on 60 Days Trial

You know you can't possibly tell anything about a truss or anything else for rupture merely by trying it on, for a truss or so-called "appliance" may seem all right at first and afterward prove utterly worthless.

But here is something you can try sixty days—just as a test—without having to risk a single cent.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Gold medal for all three—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggistsshould no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Explains the latest and most up-to-date principles. Tells all about the rare and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

Box 14—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

FITS

EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

can be relieved, and quickly too. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study and have hundreds of testimonials from persons who have used my remedy. Do not despair if others have failed. Send at once for a Free Bottle and a Free Treatise of my treatment. Give Express and Post-office Address. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar Street, New York.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S C & C BLACK CAPSULES
REMEDY FOR MEN

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT

Will you please publish a description of the Australian ballot.—S. B. E., Tyron, N. C.

The Australian ballot is a large paper upon which the names of the candidates of all the political parties are printed. Each party has a column devoted to the names of the candidates of that party. If a voter wishes to vote a straight ticket he puts a cross above the name of the party. That means that he votes for everyone running for office on that ticket. If he wishes to vote for some men on one ticket and some on another he places crosses opposite each of their names.

In North Carolina all persons unable to read or write are restricted from voting.

TARIFF RATES

Kindly give the tariff rates on some farm products.—E. A. F., Saline City, Ind.

Some of the rates of duty on farm products are: Thirty cents per bushel on barley, 15 cents on oats, 10 cents on rice, 6 cents per pound on butter, cheese and their substitutes; eggs 5 cents a dozen, hay $4 a ton, honey 20 cents a gallon, potatoes 25 cents a bushel, and fruits such as apples and peaches, 25 cents.

THE LIBERTY BELL

I would like to have some general information concerning the Liberty Bell given through the columns of The Blade.—N. M. S., Letart, West Va.

The Liberty bell was imported from England in 1752. A stroke of the clapper cracked it and the bell was recast in Philadelphia under the direction of Isaac Norton, to whom we are indebted for the following inscription, which surrounds the bell near the top, from Leviticus xxv., 10: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." On July 4, 1776, it first announced the declaration then made. In 1777, during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, the bell was removed to Lancaster. In 1781 it was placed in the brick tower of the Pennsylvania state house. For more than 50 years the bell participated in the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It was only rung on rare occasions. Its last ringing, when it was unfortunately cracked, was while tolling for the death of Chief Justice Marshall. An effort was made to restore its tone by sawing the crack wider, but it was unsuccessful.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Please print a biography of Theodore Roosevelt.—E. F., Coldwater, Mich.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York October 2, 1858. After his graduation from Harvard in 1880, he traveled in Europe for a year. He was a member of the state assembly of New York from 1881 to 1884. In 1886 he was candidate for mayor of New York, but was defeated. In 1889 he was appointed to the United States civil service commission by President Harrison. During his six years' incumbency he strictly endeavored to apply the test of merit to all executive positions, with the result that the commission assumed a position of importance it has never since lost, and the civil service law gained a new vitality. He resigned from the civil service commission to accept a position as president of the board of New York police commissioners. He entirely reorganized it. The members of the police force were appointed and promoted impartially. By his rigorous enforcement of the laws and ordinances he gave unwonted effectiveness to the office. In 1897 he resigned to become assistant secretary of the navy. Again he accomplished his work well. By his efforts appropriations of money were made for target practice. The marksmanship of the gunners was thus improved. In 1898 he resigned this office to enter the army. He assisted Leonard Wood in recruiting a regiment of cowboys. Roosevelt was second in command, but the regiment was known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." After leaving the army with the rank of colonel, he was elected governor of New York. In 1900 he was elected vice president. When McKinley was shot and when he died later, Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency. He continued the policy of President McKinley, and in 1904 he was elected President by a larger plurality than was ever received by any other candidate for that high office.

After his presidential term had ended Roosevelt went to Africa on a hunting trip. He then returned to this country after visiting various foreign nations, where he was royally received by the people and the rulers. His more recent activities are familiar to all newspaper readers.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS

I would like to know something of the Indians of the United States.—M. L. W., Uniontown, Pa.

In 1911 the total number of Indians in the United States was 310,926. The government supports 102 boarding schools and 219 day schools for them. The five civilized tribes are the Cherokees, the Chicasaws, the Choctaws, the Creeks, and the Seminoles, totaling 101,287. Many of the Indians gain their livelihood by carrying on farming. They are divided into many different tribes, which are as follows:

Maine, Penobscot and Passamaquoddy; New York reservations, Senecas, Tuscaroras, St. Regis, Onondagas, Oneidas; North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, Cherokees; Florida, Seminoles; Indiana, Miamis; Michigan, Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies; Wisconsis, Munsees, Oneidas (from New York), Menominees, Chippewas, Stockbridge (from Massachusetts;) Iowa, Sacs and Foxes; Minnesota, mostly Chippewas; Nebraska, Winnebagoes, Poncas, Miamis, Kansas or Kaws, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Chippewas; North and South Dakota, Sioux, Poncas, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans; Montana, Blackfeet, Blood, Pelgan, Assiniboines, Gros Ventres, Crows, Flatheads, Shoshones, Bannocks Roving Sioux; Wyoming, Shoshones and Arapahoes; Idaho, Nez Perces, Bannocks, Shoshones; Colorado Utes; Nevada, Utes, Shoshones, Bannocks; Washington, Cour d'Aline, Spolane, Yakama and others; Oregon, Kiamaths, Wallawallas, Shoshones and others; California, Yumas, Klamaths and others; Utah, Utes; New Mexico, Pueblos, Navajos, Apaches, Utes; Arizona, Pimas, Youmas, Apaches; Oklahoma, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, Osages, Kansas, Pawnees, Poncas, Otoes, Missouris. In addition to the above in Oklahoma, the five civilized tribes of that territory are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles, numbering over 50,000; the Cherokees alone have half this number. In the Indian Territory, now part of the new state of Oklahoma, there are Cheyennes, Arapanees, Miamis, Modocs, Ottawas, Peohoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, Delawares, Caddos, Shawrias, Quapaws, Senecas, Cayugas, Wyandots.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Kindly publish a history of the Republican party.—T. M. H., Newport, Virginia.

The Republican party was formed by Jefferson and was named Republican to distinguish it from the Federalist party, stigmatized as monarchists. This party was also known as the Democratic party. The present Republican party began to exist in 1854. The compromise of 1850 had resulted in the disruption and decay of the Whig party. There was brief interval before parties could be re-formed upon the basis of the slavery question purely. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act by the Democrats in 1854 caused the general coalition of Northern Free-Soilers, Whigs, Democrats, Know-nothings and Abolitionists, united in opposition to that measure and the consequent repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They were first known as the Anti-Nebraska Men, and then they took the name of Republicans the same year. Lincoln was their candidate for president and from that time on the party was successful in electing their man to the office until Cleveland's two terms. Since then we have had Republican presidents. The strength of the party has always lain in the north.

CABINET OFFICERS

Will you please give the officers of President Taft's cabinet?—J. W. M., Smithfield, Pa.

There is at present no vice president of the United States. The cabinet is: Philander C. Knox, secretary of state; Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury; Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war; George W. Wickersham, attorney general; Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general; George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy; Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior; James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

I would like to know how Ireland is governed.—V. C. P., Dry Run, Ind.

The governments of Ireland and Great Britain were united in 1801 by the Act of Union in 1800. Ireland has a greater measure of self-government than any of the other divisions of the United Kingdom. In 1886 and 1893 bills for the better government of Ireland, called home rule bills, were introduced, under which a separate legislature and executive are proposed for Ireland, with general control of all internal affairs. The proposed legislature has two houses, a senate of 40 nominated members and a house of commons of 164 elected members.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN

Kindly tell what you can of the life of General Sherman.—H. E. M., Monongah, W. Va.

W. T. Sherman, an American general, was born in Ohio, 1818, educated for the army at West Point, and received a commission as first lieutenant in 1841. During the war with Mexico he was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1860, at the commencement of the war, he offered his services to the federal government, and was appointed colonel of infantry. Raised to the rank of brigadier general, he succeeded Gen. Anderson in the department of Ohio, from which he was removed for declaring it would require 200,000 men to hold Kentucky. He distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, and as major general in the siege of Vicksburg. Raised to an independent command, he marched across the state of Mississippi and took command of the army of Georgia, forced Hood to evacuate Atlanta and captured Charleston and Savannah, from which he moved north, and by cutting off the resources of Gen. Lee, compelled the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Lee to Grant, April 9, 1865. The surrender of the army of Gen. Johnston to Gen. Sherman, in North Carolina a few days later and that of Gen. Smith, west of Mississippi, closed the war. No northern general has acquired greater popularity than Sherman. Sherman was apointed lieutenant general in 1866, and in 1869 became commander-in-chief. He has had ample justice done to the daring originality of design, the fertility of resources, the brilliant strategy, and untiring energy that made General Grant pronounce him "the best field officer the war had produced."

MUTSUHITO

Will you please give the life of Mutsuhito, the late emperor of Japan. —M. H. B., Otego, Mich.

Mutsuhito was born November 3, 1852. He was reared in Kioto amid the events leading to the seizure of the imperial palace by the leaders of the progressive movement. Mutsuhito was taken to the castle of Nijo and there took the oath to establish representative government, abandon worthless traditions, and make ability and not rank the basis of appointment to office, and to seek throughout the world for men of talent to assist in transforming Japan. He accepted treaties with foreign powers and gave audience to the envoys. He was a man of marked ability and decided opinions, and was seen much in public life. His son, Yoshito, born in 1879, became emperor in July, 1912, after his father's death.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

Please give an account of the Republic of Liberia.—W. D. M., Gate City, Va.

The constitution of the Republic of Liberia is modeled on that of the United States. The executive power is vested in a president elected every two years, and the legislative body known as "the legislature of Liberia," and divided into a senate and house of representatives. The republic is divided into four counties, each of which elects two senators for a term of four years. Representatives are elected biennially, every county being entitled to one representative, and an additional one for every 10,000 inhabitants. There are now 13 members of this house of the legislature. The constitution provides that all elections shall be by ballot, and that every male citizen possessing real estate shall have the right of suffrage. Now none but colored persons are allowed the rights of citizenship—to hold office, or purchase real estate in the republic. The president must be 35 years of age, and be possessed of real property to the value of $600. He is assisted in his executive duties by a cabinet of seven members. By the constitution slavery cannot exist in the republic or be countenanced by any one of its citizens. There is no standing army, but service in the militia is required from every citizen between the ages of 16 and 50. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court and several subordinate courts. Liberia was under the protection of the United States from its founding in 1822 until July 26, 1847, when it was declared independent. In 1848 it was recognized as a sovereign state by Great Britain to negotiate a loan. There has been one popular outbreak, in 1871, caused by the fact that the president, James Roye, who had been to Great Britain to negotiate a loan, was said to have appropriated part of the money for his own private uses. He was arrested and imprisoned and another president installed in office. The money borrowed by Roye in Great Britain laid the foundation for a public debt for the republic. It amounted to $500,000, and no interest has been paid on it since 1874, the government being so managed that it is always in financial straits. The population of Liberia is estimated at 1,068,000 inhabitants, of whom but 18,000 are colonists from America, the others being native blacks. Since the emancipation of the negroes in this country the immigration to Liberia has been but slight, and the republic is so widely separated from the enlightened nations of the globe that any rapid progress in civilization and the arts cannot be expected from it.

NITROGEN

I would like to know how nitrogen is extracted from the air.—R. O. B., Signal, Ohio.

Nitrogen is prepared from the atmosphere by the following process: A slow stream of air is passed through tubes of moistened potassium hydrate to absorb carbon dioxid, then through tubes of calcium chloride to absorb moisture, then through a tube containing red-hot copper turnings to remove the oxygen, then through a solution of chromium chloride to remove the last traces of oxygen, then again through tubes of calcium chloride to remove moisture, and lastly over phosphorus pentoxid to complete the removal of moisture, and also to absorb any ammonia that might be present.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. C., Prattsburg, N. Y.—The members of the English house of commons are elected for a maximum term of five years.

O. W. C., Albia, Iowa—The word "secular" pertains to worldly things, not religious. Referring to persons it means the layman.

L. R., Emma, West Va.—The highest type of printing press, the double octuple, was designed by Robert Hoe & Co. These were first put into operation at Lloyd's Weekly, London, in 1904.

D. E. W., Stillwater, Okla.—Will Carleton's Farm Ballads were published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8—this issue.

SAVED THEIR TEETH

By Simple Home Treatment

Physician-Dentist Stops Receding, Bleeding, Ulcerated Gums, Pus Discharges, MAKES LOOSE TEETH FIRM, Cures Pyorrhea or Rigg's Disease Without Pain of Dental Chair.

He Will Save Your Teeth Don't Have Them Pulled

Thousands of sufferers believe there is no cure for these conditions because they have spent so much with high-priced specialists to no avail or have tried remedy after remedy with no permanent benefit. Others cannot bear the pain connected with the ordinary treatment and go on suffering with stomach trouble and indigestion because they cannot properly masticate their food, are thin and nervous, have headaches, falling eyesight and a host of other ailments that are due to loose, sore and aching teeth and gums, or ill-fitting, uncomfortable plates and bridges.

If you are one of the many who dread the dentist's chair, if you fear you will lose your teeth and have to wear false teeth or unsanitary bridges, with their train of suffering, annoyance and expense, if your teeth bleed or are aching or loose, it will be a comfort to you to learn how you can now do for yourself at home without pain or bother what no doctor, dentist or other specialist has ever done for you before.

It will cost you nothing to find out about this wonderful treatment and how you can SAVE your teeth and be comfortable. Just send me your name and address.

DR. F. W. WILLARD S 140 Temple Court Building, CHICAGO

HAMILTON RIFLE FREE

Genuine Take-Down Rifle, shoots long and short 22 calibre cartridges. Gun metal barrel, steel frame, regulation sights, automatic shell extractor. Send name and will send 12 sets of our fine Art Pictures to distribute at 25 cts. Send us the $3 collected and for your trouble will send this fine Hamilton Rifle. M. O. SEITZ, E-52 CHICAGO

Spring in Peru

West Coast Leader, Lima, Peru.

THERE could not be a better day, from the fjords to the Rivera, Alaska to Cape Horn—no, not even in grand old Mexico. Just warm enough, just bracing enough, just breeze enough, just sun enough; what more could one ask?

Here, indeed, Nature has painted a wonderful scene. Looking out over the ocean, where the green merges into the deep blue flecked with white foam and dotted with tiny sails, one sees the strong outline of Fronton against the sea and sky, and San Lorenzo's bold headland lost in a fleecy cloud. To the south Barranco and Chorillos seem to be a bit of the Cote d'Azur transplanted to the Pacific, with the grim Morro Solar mounting guard over the treasure. Turning landward again, over the green of the fields the mountains rise, tier upon tier, rose and blue and purple fading into a haze that in imagination hides many an ice-clad peak.

Between the island of Madagascar and the coast of India there are 16,000 islands, only 600 of which are inhabited. In most of these islands a man can live and support his family in luxury without working more than 25 days in the year, or at all, as nature provides the food and no clothes are required.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, January 13.

SENATE—Judge Robert W. Archbald was found guilty on five counts of the 13 found by the house, dismissed from office, and disqualified from ever holding an office of honor or trust under the federal government. Senator O'Gorman introduced a bill to grant medals to all survivors of the battle of Gettysburg. The appropriations committee recommended the extension of the life of the commerce court until June 30, 1913. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported, carrying $35,385,714. A bill was passed requiring all antitrust cases to be heard in public. The campaign fund committee heard the testimony of Gilchrist Stewart relative to the Archbald letters.

HOUSE—Convening at 11 a. m., the house resumed debate on the postoffice appropriation bill. The ways and means committee continued its hearing on tariff revision, the lumber and silk schedules being taken up. Gloucester fishing interests were heard by the merchant marine committee on a bill for a hospital ship for the Gloucester fishing fleet. Secretary Meyer presented a three battleship program to the naval affairs committee. The river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying a total of $40,800,000, was reported.

Tuesday, January 14.

SENATE—Senator McLean urged the passage of his bill for the protection of migratory birds. Consideration of the of the constitutional amendment for a six-year presidential term was begun, but no headway made. Senator Pomerene introduced a constitutional amendment to simplify methods of impeachment. Senator Gore introduced a bill to increase the membership of the supreme court from nine to 11. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Panama canal act granting exemption from tolls to American coastwise ships was introduced by Senator Root. Senator Root introduced a resolution requesting President Taft to invite foreign nations to join in an international agreement for the protection of migratory birds. The Indian affairs committee adopted a resolution directing the department of justice to investigate affairs of the Crow Indians in Montana. W. W. Winkfield, before the campaign committee, told how the Standard Oil letters were obtained. In executive session, after two hours' discussion, the promotion of Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon to be a major general was confirmed.

HOUSE—Convening at noon the house resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, which was passed. It carries $278,489,781 in appropriations. The army appropriation bill was reported. It carries proposed allowances of $93,830,177. The ways and means committee continued its tariff hearings, listening to witnesses on the metal schedule. Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis, told the banking and currency committee the country never could have a sound monetary system without a central bank. The Pujo money trust committee will resume its sessions today, when it is expected to receive a report on Dr. Charles W. Richardson's examination of William Rockefeller.

Wednesday, January 15.

SENATE—Senator Cummins introduced a bill to place a 10 per cent tax on short selling of stocks and cotton and grain futures. The foreign relations committe approved the new international wireless treaty. An agreement was reached to take the vote on the Works six-year presidential term amendment to the constitution on January 30. The legislative appropriation bill was considered during the afternoon and will be concluded this morning. The life of the commerce court was extended until June 30 by a vote of 33 to 20. William Winkfield continued his testimony before the campaign funds committee.

HOUSE—Convening at noon, the house considered miscellaneous ligislation. F. Leonard, Jr., a Democrat, filed contest proceedings against the election of W. M. Chandler, a Progressive, in the Nineteenth New York district. Dr. C. W. Richardson testified before the Pujo committee that William Rockefeller would be able to testify for an hour, and it was decided that his deposition should be taken, the examination to be brief. George W. Perkins, formerly of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was a witness before the committee. The sugar and wine schedules were discussed before the ways and means committee's tariff revision hearing. Edmund D. Fisher, deputy controller of New York city, urged a national reserve before the currency reform committee. The Burnett bill, to make a uniform law for the naturalization of aliens serving in the army, navy and marine corps, and on board United States merchant vessels, was passed. Consideration was begun of a bill to incorporate the American Academy of Fine Arts. The interior department expenditures committee filed a report holding the Warren Live Stock Co., of which Senator Warren was the head, of having more than 40,000 acres of public land inclosed by fence. The fortifications subcommittee of the appropriations committee agreed to authorize a fortification at Cape Henry, Va., for the protection of Chesapeake bay and vicinity.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

SENATE—The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was passed. Further testimony concerning the Archbald letters was given before the campaign funds committee. An appropriation of $800,000 to pay the French spoliation claims was defeated by a vote of 41 to 21. Senator Root vigorously denied a speech credited to him and circulated through Central and South America for purposes of stirring up strife against the United States. The committee on commerce ordered a favorable report on a bill authorizing the construction of a dam across the Connecticut river at King's Island and levying an annual rental The promotion of Col. E. J. McClernand to be a brigadier general was confirmed.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and began debate on the army appropriation bill. Representative Helm made an attack upon officers in the army. A charge that many frauds have been committed against the White Earth Indians was made by the interior department expenditures committee. Prominent bankers testified before the money trust committee. Chairman Pujo announced that an adjournment will be taken until January 22 or 23. Views on what the new banking and currency law should contain were given the currency reform committee by bankers. Chairman Glass said that the committee would hear merchants, farmers and labor men later. The fortifications appropriation bill, carrying $5,218,250, was reported. The ways and means committee ordered a favorable report on a resolution directing the President to advise the house whether rebates had been given importers of hemp from the Philippines. The senate and house conferees agreed on the immigration bill.

Friday, Jan. 17.

SENATE.—Consideration of the Lever agricultural extension bill was begun. The Townsend resolution instructing the Attorney General to investigate the affairs of the Crow Indians was agreed to. The Kenyon "red-light" district bill was passed.

The omnibus claims bill was passed minus the French spoliation claims. The campaign fund committee heard further testimony, and adjourned subject to the call of Chairman Clapp. Before the Indian committee the board of Indian commissioners urged a more stable and competent policy for the management of Indian affairs. A two hours' executive session was held without any nominations being confirmed.

HOUSE.—The house convened at noon and began consideration of the conference report on the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill, which was agreed to late in the day. The measure prescribes a literacy test for aliens. The ways and means committee heard witnesses in connection with the proposed revision of the paper and tobacco schedules of the tariff. The shipping trust investigating committee resumed its hearings, taking up West Indian traffic. Chairman Glass, of the currency reform committee, announced that John B. Forgan would testify January 20. A railroad combination to control Mississippi river bridge tolls was alleged at a bridge hearing of the interstate commerce committee. Representative Borland introduced a bill for a national highway from New York to San Francisco, by the way of Baltimore, Washington and St. Louis. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh asked congress to authorize an expenditure of $3,000 for the protection of the person of President-elect Wilson by secret service men.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

SENATE.—The senate met at noon and devoted the rest of the day to the consideration of miscellaneous bills.

HOUSE.—Met at noon. The army appropriation bill was taken up. The ship trust committee continued its hearings. The Indian affairs committee heard charges relating to Osage oil land leases.

I STOPPED MY CATARRH OVER NIGHT

I Will Gladly Tell You How---FREE

HEALS 24 HOURS

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different — something delightful and healthful — something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE--YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome it made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz, Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite 489.
1325 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Catarrh

The accompanying illustration shows how Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy reaches all parts of the head, nose, throat and lungs that become affected by catarrh.

This remedy is composed of herbs, leaves, flowers, and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs), which are smoked in a small clean pipe or made into a cigarette tube. The medicated fumes are inhaled in a perfectly natural way.

A five days' free trial of the remedy, a small pipe and also an illustrated booklet explaining catarrh will be mailed upon request. Simply write a postal card or letter to

Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

SENATE TOLD OF THE PHTHISIS CURE

Claims of Dr. Friedman, of Berlin, Reported by Consul General Thackara.

Washington, Jan. 18.—An official report on the new treatment for tuberculosis was sent to the senate yesterday by the secretary of state. It is made by Alexander M. Thackara, consul-general at Berlin. In his report Mr. Thackara directs attention to the lecture delivered November 6 in which Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann of Berlin, before the Berlin Medical Society, announced his discovery of a remedy for tuberculosis.

The treatment consists of the injection of a solution prepared by that physician which he says contains living non-virulent bacilli taken from cold-blooded animals, such as the turtle, in contradistinction to the virulent organisms contained in Koch's tuberculin and other tuberculosis remedies. Up to November 8 Dr. Friedman said he had treated 1,189 cases, mostly children, and he asserted that the inoculation proved a success.

Surprises Other Doctors.

"In the discussion which followed the lecture," says the consul-general some of the most prominent Berlin physicians expressed their surprise at the favorable results obtained by Dr. Friedman in his treatment of their tuberculosis patients. Other doctors said that equally favorable results had been obtained by the Koch and other tuberculosis cures.

The consensus of opinion of the Berlin medical profession is that the results of the new treatment cannot be definitely acknowledged until facilities have been offered to the various physicians to observe the effects of the preparation under their own direction, and then only after sufficient time has elapsed to determine whether or not the cures or the instances of amelioration of the condition of the patient are permanent.

Owing to the comparatively short period which has elapsed since the new treatment has been tried fears have been expressed lest the non-virulent organisms when injected into the human system may become virulent and cause an outbreak of the disease.

Owing to the lack of facilities for manufacturing the preparation, Dr. Friedmann cannot furnish it to the medical profession generally, but he hopes soon to be able to do so.

To Be Introduced Here.

"I am unable to say just how soon my remedy will be available in America," Dr. Friedmann is quoted by the consul general as saying.

According to a physician quoted by the consul general, Dr. Friedmann in his lecture stated that his new remedy would not only cure cases of tuberculosis which were already well defined, but also that he could prevent the disease by inoculation, especially in small children.

Await Test of Time.

Dr. Friedmann says he has treated many hundred cases by himself and with the assistance of several Berlin physicians. The cases which he presented to the Berlin Medical Association showed, it is stated, a great improvement, but only the future can determine whether the cures are permanent. No definite opinion can be given at this time, according to statements made to the consul general, of the value of the new discovery. It is not known how the preparation is made and other physicians have been unable to conduct tests themselves to establish the value of the treatment.

A German physician is quoted by the consul general as saying it will be necessary to have an experience with the preparation for several years before the profession generally can pass judgment upon it. This physician states that under present conditions he would abstain from using the new preparation in his practice.

Chores on the Farm

Collier's Weekly.

A BOY helped to plant 50 apple trees. "Beginning next month the borers must be hunted," said the father. "How often? How long?" asked the boy. "Once a month during the open seasons—for years. I'm going to leave it to you." Kneeling or half lying for hours in the rotting mulch, the boy dug and cut and wired out the small enemies—for years. He found that once a week was necessary in some periods. Boys went by to baseball and swimming. They called cheerily across the creek lot, but neither side spoke of his quitting to go. It was one of his chores. The new orchard was out of sight of the house. But letting a row go till next month, on bad days when ice storms were slanting in, did not occur to him. Many times he left a tree and a big root-channeling borer, his staying power all drained out through the sore fingers, but came back the next day and the next. It was his chore. When the orchard was well into bearing and pride, a wind storm destroyed two-thirds of it. The boy who dug the grubs has since bent patiently at the roots of some other things and seen them tend upward. Recently he bought those 15 bounteous apple trees back into the family, and has started his boy on more trees and borers behind a wind break.

Chore laws are ancient, simple, and inexorable. Do the thing half feared or dreaded, at the time appointed without being told again, as well as if the master stood alongside. Bring in the wood the same when the pile is ice bound and go back after the dropped stick. Get the young cattle through the bar way though they break and go around you 12 times and again, and dark comes, and you are crying. Warm your fingers afterward. Don't tell.

The majority of American children have been rather abruptly bereft of chores! In the morning hours when the soul of children lies almost bare in the clear, expectant eyes, from school out till supper, from supper to bed time—something more than play is needed. Children feel this and wait, and prowl about for material of a stouter weave; something fibered with the full life round about and impending; and, adventuring unguided, they get full knowledge and scars.

Organized play will not fill this gap in education. Manual training has limitations. But in every home lie neglected means of giving to its youth a strengthening and character making apportionment of the day's work.

Partly because of chores the rural youth, despite increasing proportionate disadvantages, will go on regularly to the hard, high places. Land about a home means chores.

Quick Action Prescription Cures Colds in a Day

The best and quickest prescription known to medical science for colds and coughs is as follows: "From your druggist get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake it well. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age." Be sure to get only the genuine Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Each half ounce bottle comes in a tin screw-top sealed case. Any druggist has it on hand or will quickly get it from his wholesale house. There are many cheaper preparations of large quantity but it don't pay to experiment. This treatment is certain cure. This has been published here for six winters and thousands say it has no equal. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.

ARE YOU TO BE LUCKY AGAIN?
Will your heart's desire be realized? Give date and year of your birth, enclose dime for reply. "Hearst's New York American" of Sept. 8th

THE MARKETS

Toledo, O., Jan. 20.—The bears were prominent in the wheat market at the start owing to the foreign cables being much lower, the quotations ranging from ¾c to ⅞c lower. A cold wave in the west is now beginning to overspread the country, according to dispatches and the market is giving most of its attention to the weather. In the far southwest there is no covering of snow. The Liverpool market had such depressing influences as the reports of larger clearances from Argentina and easier spot markets together with free offerings of cargoes. The temperatures are sharply lower in the Northwest, zero point being rapidly approached. Rain and snow in considerable quantities prevails in Missouri, Illinois and the Ohio valley. The Northwest receipts are a trifle smaller than those last year.

After the beginning of the market wheat dropped rapidly downward, declining over a cent in some months.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 20.	Close Jan. 18.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.15¼	1.15¼	1.14	1.14	1.16
May	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.17⅝	1.17⅝	1.19⅝
July	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96¼	97½
Sept.	94	94	92½	92½	94
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	50¼	50¼
May	53½	53½	53	53	53¼
July	54⅛	54⅛	54	54	54½
Sept.	55	55⅛	55	55	55
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	35	35½
May	36¼	36½	36¼	36⅜	36⅝
July	36¼	36½	36	36	36½
Sept.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.35	12.42½	12.35	12.40	12.32½
March	12.35	12.42½	12.35	12.40	12.32½
Feb.	12.40	12.45	12.40	12.45	12.37
March	12.50	12.52½	12.50	12.52½	12.45
Oct.	8.72½	8.75	8.72½	8.75	8.75
Rye—					
No. 2....	....	....	....	64	65
Alsike—					
Prime	13.40	....	....	13.50	13.40
March	13.65	....	....	13.60	13.50
Timothy—					
Prime	1.92½	....	....	1.90	1.92½
Feb.	1.95	....	....	1.95	1.95
March	1.95	....	....	2.00	1.97½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	93½	93⅝	92⅝	92⅞	93⅝
July	90¼	90⅝	89⅞	90¼	90⅝
Sept.	89⅛	89¾	88⅜	88⅝	89¼
Corn—					
May	51¾	51½	50⅞	51¼	51¼
July	52⅛	52½	51⅝	51⅞	52¼
Sept.	53⅛	53½	52⅞	52⅝	53⅛
Oats—					
May	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33½	33½
July	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33⅝	33⅝
Sept.	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33½	33½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	93⅝	94¼
July	....	....	....	88¾	89⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	87⅝	88⅝
July	....	....	....	89¼	90

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	87⅝	88⅝
July	....	....	....	89¼	90

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	18.55	18.60	18.55	18.60	18.50
May	18.75	18.95	18.75	18.90	18.72
Lard—					
Jan.	10.02	10.15	10.10	10.15	9.97
May	10.12	10.22	10.12	10.20	10.10
July	10.17	....	....	10.22	10.15
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.92
May	10.10	10.20	10.10	10.15	10.05
July	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.10

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 20.—Futures opened easy; January, 12.40c; March, 11.88c; May, 11.81c; June, 11.63c; July, 11.72c; August, 11.58c; September, 11.20c; October, 11.18c; December, 11.16c.

The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 13 to 17 points and sold 21 to 23 points net lower right after the call with all positions making new low records for the movement under renewed liquidation and bear pressure. Weak Liverpool cables reports that the south was offering spots more freely at the English market and southern selling here supposed to be against supplies in the interior seemed to account for the continued aggressiveness of bearish sentiment. Leading trade interests were buyers on the decline, with the result that covering became more active after the break below 11¾c for May, and prices rallied 10 or 12 points from the lowest before the end of the first hour.

Heavy southern selling was encountered on the first hour rally and the market soon developed renewed weakness with prices selling off to a net loss of 25@28 points on the old crop positions, with May touching 11.69c or $5.55 per bale under the high records of last month. Active profit taking by old shorts and support from trade interests checked the decline at this level and the market was less active at midday with prices 3 or 4 points up from the lowest.

Spot, quiet; middling uplands, nominal.

Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 23,000 bales, against 30,515 last week and 51,559 last year. For the week, 150,000 bales, against 192,330 last week, and 339,269 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 4,813 bales, against 10,580 last year; at Houston, 7,317 bales, against 22,959 last year, and at Galveston 10,588 bales, against 17,779 last year.

The market was quiet during the early afternoon and prices ruled 6 or 7 points up from the lowest on covering.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 12.90c; middling gulf, 13.15c. Sales, 5,500 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: January, 12.29c; February, 11.86c; March, 11.90c; April, 11.73c; May, 11.77c; June, 11.61c; July, 11.64c; August, 11.51c; September, 11.18c; October, 11.13c; December, 11.14c.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices easier; American middling fair, 7.22d; good middling, 6.88d; middling, 6.68d; low middling, 6.50d; good ordinary, 6.16d; ordinary, 5.76d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 7,500 American. Receipts, 19,000 bales, including 18,500 American. Futures opened easier and closed easy: January, 6.44d; January and February, 6.41½d; February and March, 6.41d; March and April, 6.40d; April and May, 6.38½d; May and June, 6.37d; June and July, 6.34½d; July and August, 6.31½d; August and September, 6.21½d; September and October, 6.09d; October and November, 6.02d; November and December, 5.99½d; December and January, 5.98½d; January and February, 5.97½d.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 Manitoba, 7s 9½d; No. 2, 7s 7d; No. 3, 7s 4½d; futures weak; March, 7s 5¼d; May, 7s 2⅛d; July, 7s 2⅝d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 5s 6d; American mixed, old, 6s ½d; American mixed, old, via Galveston, 5s 8d; futures steadier; January, 5s 2½d; February, 4s 10¼d.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Jan. 20.—Butter—Creamery extras, 28@28½c lb.; prints, 37@37½c; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32¼@33c; process extras, 31½@31¾c; firsts, 30¼@31c; dairy fancy, 27½@28c; dairy choice 25½@26c; packing stock, No. 1, 20@21c; No. 2, 18@19c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 19@20c lb.; do choice, 18@18¼c; brick fancy 19@20c; choice 17@18c; Swiss fancy, open, 23@24c; do choice, 21@22c; limburger, fancy, 19c; do choice, 18c; block, 20@21c; imported, fancy, 33@34c; do choice, 31@32c; hand cheese, 30c a box; roquefort, 45c lb. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 23c; do second, 19½c; refrigerator extras, 20c; do firsts, 18½c. Poultry—Alive, fowls fat, 14c lb.; fat springers, 14c; light chickens, 11¼@12¼c; ducks, 18@19c; geese, 61@18c; turkeys, 21c; guinea fowl, old, 25@30c each; guinea fowl, young, 40@45c. Dressed poultry—16@2c lb. above live. Apples—Ohio, 65@75c bbl.; Ohio Baldwins, $3.00@3.25; greenings, $3.25; common storage, No. 1, $2.00@2.75 bbl.; common storage, No. 2, $1.50@1.75; in bulk, $1.05 cwt.; western, box, 75c@$1.50. Potatoes—Jobbin, 60@65c bu.; store, 65c; car lots, 55@58c; new Bermuda, $7.00@7.50 bu.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan 20.—Flour steady with demand slow. Wheat—Opening lower under poor cables and larger world's shipments, wheat soon recovered on expectations of a decrease in the visible and colder weather in the southwest; May, 99¼@99 11-16. Pork steady. Beef steady. Lard firm. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 2.98c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.48c; molasses, 89 test, 2.73c; refined quiet. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Butter, firmer; receipts, 5,819 tubs; creamery, extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 30@33c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26c; held, extras, 31½@32½c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 27@28c; thirds, 24@26c; state dairy, finest, 30@32c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 22@26c; process, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; factory, held, 22@24c; current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; packing stock, June make, 20@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 17@19c. Cheese, irregular; receipts, 1,524 boxes; state, whole milk, white or colored, specials, 17¾@18c; do, average, fancy, 17@17½c; do, lower grades, 15½@16½c; state, whole milk, winter specials, not green, 16¼@17c; do, average run, green 15¾@16c; state, whole milk, poor, 14@15½c; dairies, held, best, 17¾@18c; skims, 2@14c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 8,395 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 26@27c; extra firsts, 25@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds and lower grades, 21@22c; held fresh, average best, 20@21c; poor to fair, 15@19c; fresh gathered, dirties, 17@18c; checks, 15@16c; refrigerator, firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 12@17½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 31@32c; do, selected buttes, defective in size or quality, 27@30c; western gathered, whites, 26@30c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, browns, 27@28c; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, 24@26c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 27,000; market steady to shade lower; beeves, $5.85@9.20; Texas steers, $4.70@5.70; western steers, $5.40@7.15; stockers and feeders, $4.80@7.00; cows and heifers, $2.75@7.40; calves, $7.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 44,000; market slow, strong, 5c higher than Saturday's average; light, $7.35@7.67½; mixed, $7.60@7.62½; heavy, $7.45@7.62½; rough, $7.15@7.30; pigs, $6.00@7.40; bulk of sales, $7.45@7.60. Sheep—Receipts, 27,000; market strong to 10c higher; native, $4.75@6.25; western, $4.75@6.25; yearlings, $6.40@8.35; lambs, native, $6.75@9.15; western, $6.85@9.15.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400; prime steers, $8.50@8.75; butchers, $6.00@8.25; bulls, $4.00@6.50; stock heifers, $4.00@4.50; shipping, $7.25@8.25; heifers, $4.75@7.50; cows, $3.25@6.50; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.75; fresh cows and springers, $35@80. Veals—Receipts, 800; market active at $4.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; market active; heavy, $7.90@8.00; mixed Yorkers and pigs, $8.00; roughs, $7.00@7.10; stags, $5.50@6.50; dairies, $7.50@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 14,000; market active; lambs, $6.90@9.60; yearlings, $5.00@8.60; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $3.50@6.00; sheep, mixed, $4.50@6.25.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; prime heavy steers, $8.00@9.25; choice heavy steers, $8.50@9.00; handy fat steers, $8.25@8.60; fair steers, $5.60@6.85; choice heifers, $7.40@8.00; cohice fat cows, $5.65@7.25; fair cows, $3.50@5.25; butcher bulls, $6.25@7.00; milch cows, $50.00@80.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; prime heavies, $7.80@7.90; heavy mixed, $7.80@7.90; mediums, $8.10@8.15; heavy Yorkers, $8.10@8.15; light Yorkers, $8.10@8.15; pigs, $8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,500; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $9.25. Calves—Receipts, 700; top, $11.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market 25@35c higher. Veal calves—Receipts, 250; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; market 25c higher; choice spring lambs, $9.00@9.25; fair to good, $6.50@8.50; common, $4.50@5.50; choice wethers, $6.00@6.25; fair to good, $5.25@5.75; choice ewes, $5.25@5.50; culls and common, $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market 5c higher; heavies and mediums, $7.70; Yorkers and light Yorkers, $7.85; pigs, $7.90; roughs, $6.90; stags, $6.00.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

D. E. Hall, of California, Mo., has five hens which laid 1,042 eggs in the last year.

WANT PARCEL POST CHANGE

Merchants to Tell Hitchcock of Things They Desire.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Merchants' Protective Association today invited other commercial organizations of New York and shippers of merchandise generally to join with it in urging upon Postmaster general Hitchcock several changes in parcel post regulations.

A committee appointed by the association reports that it finds the postmaster general has the power under the parcel post law to put into effect rules whereby the consignee may be made to pay the expense of postage and possibly the insurance; that a receipt may be obtained from the postoffice department by the shipper; that the right of stoppage in transit may be reserved to the shipper; and that a greater amount of insurance than the $50 now permitted may be allowed.

DREAD REMAINING SINGLE

Kansas University Girls Eagerly Respond to Bachelors' Appeals.

Lawrence, Jan. 16.—Dreading to face life alone as high school teachers, seven Kansas University girls impatiently are awaiting letters from possible husbands. The girls, upper class women, responded to the pathetic appeal sent out from Stockton, Kansas, by members of the "Short Grass Bachelors' Club."

The club offers a purse to her who first makes one of the members a benedict.

Of course, the university girls are somewhat handicapped by their school work, which makes it necessary for them to remain in Lawrence at a time when future homes are calling, but they are yet hoping that one of their number may draw the prize.

One Dose Will Make You Forget

That You Ever Had

Stomach Trouble!

$100 Bottle FREE

TO PROVE THE CURATIVE POWERS OF MAYR'S WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY

A Marvelous Remedy for Stomach Trouble, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and Gall Stones

I want you and every other sufferer to test this wonderful Treatment right in your own home at my expense. If you suffer with Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas Around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congestion and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache, Appendicitis and Gall Stones, you should not delay, but send for this FREE $1.00 BOTTLE AT ONCE.

Before Taking

Next morning—after taking MAYR'S Wonderful Stomach Remedy

Causes of These Ailments

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the Intestinal tract with mucoid and Catarrhal accretions, backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. **You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits** — only one dose is usually required. I say emphatically it is a positive permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to, and I again repeat I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to you **absolutely FREE** so you can try it in your home at my expense.

The Most Eminent Specialists Declare

That a big per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from Gall Stones. I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and Gall Stones should not hesitate a moment, but send for this FREE treatment at once.

Thousands in the Valley of Despair

I have watched sick people for years and have reached out my hands to thousands in the great depth of the Valley of Despair and brought them into the light of life and happiness. I want you, and each one suffering to know the full joys of living with every part of your system in beautiful accord and in absolute perfect harmony. This is possible if you will take this wonderful remedy.

Thousands of Sufferers State That They Have Been Cured

You will, like thousands of other skeptics, gladly testify that it has cured you and bless the hour and offer fervent thanks t this great remedy that has brought you back your health.

Pains and Suffering Vanish in a Night

Those horrid griping pains that touch you like a knife—that rob you of all the sweets of happiness—that never seem to leave you. Each morning when you arise means another day of torture and agony—each meal you look forward to with pain and disgust. No matter what you eat you suffer.

Do Away With All of It

I give you by offering you this Free $1.00 bottle a chance to become well—make it possible for you to have a sound and healthy stomach, enable you to eat anything and everything and know that you are going to enjoy it all with the full knowledge that nothing will distress you.

FREE $1.00 COUPON

The full $1.00 bottle will be sent you without delay FREE. Send no money—Simply your name and address on the coupon is all. Mail today. Write plain.

GEO. H. MAYR, Mfg. Chemist,
1006 Mayr Bldg., 156 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me quickly absolutely Free, the $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy. Neither I nor any member of my family has ever requested the Free bottle from you before.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

County .....State.... Express Office.....

DON'T DESPAIR BEFORE YOU HAVE TRIED THIS FREE BOTTLE

This Remedy Has Conquered the Most Severe Cases of Stomach Trouble in a Single Night

Don't suffer any longer with Stomach trouble, don't give up hope of ever being cured. If other treatments have failed and you feel disheartened, don't allow it to discourage you from sending for this Free Bottle. Don't say to yourself that it will not help you, before you have tried it, as it costs you nothing to take this wonderful remedy and judge for yourself its marvelous powers.

Read These Letters From Grateful People

Are they not convincing? I have thousands of such letters in my office and I receive many of them every day in my mail. From Statesmen, Congressmen, Educators, Judge of Supreme Court, Prominent Professional and Business Men, Doctors, Nurses, Railroad Men, Farmers, Mechanics—and in fact men and women in all walks of life, who state that this Great Remedy has cured them and saved their lives.

I will give $1,000.00 in gold to any Charity if these letters of praise regarding my Remedy are not genuine letters from sufferers.

Had to Give Up Farming on Account of His Stomach

Geo. H. Mayr, CHANDLER, OKLA.

I want to thank you for your Wonderful Stomach Remedy. I was in poor state of health when I wrote you for the treatment. My breath would get short, I wouldn't walk much, my joints were stiff and I could not eat much, but now I can eat everything. I had to give up farming because I was unable to do much walking, but since I have taken your remedy I feel like a new man. I am 56 years old and I feel better than I have felt for years. I cannot praise your Remedy too highly.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. B. SNEAD.
P. O. Box 196.

Her Friends Surprised How Well She Looks.

Geo. H. Mayr, SPOONER, WIS.

I must let you know what your Wonderful Stomach Remedy has done for me. I can say I am cured. I eat everything. My friends are surprised how different and well I look, they hardly believe that your treatment did it. I had a friend staying with me at the time I took your medicine and she says its wonderful what it did for me. Pretty near every lady I talk to wants your address. I do not know what I would have done if I had not seen your ad; I feel as if I could not have lived.

Yours very truly,
MRS. F. C. PASCHKE, R. R. NO. 1.

Feels Like a New Man.

Geo. H. Mayr, HARTSBURG, MO.

I have taken a course of your medicine and feel like a new man and I think it is the best in the world. If my name would do you any good use it.

Yours very truly
W. G. COOK.

Passed Three Hundred Gall Stones.

Geo. H. Mayr, Greenwood, S. C., 511 Oak St.

Please pardon me for not writing sooner. I did that your medicine can be obtained in our city. Including the bottle you sent me I have taken five bottles. It is the most wonderful medicine I have ever taken though mild in its work. I have been relieved of about 300 Gall Stones and feel better than I have felt for many years.

Very truly yours,
MRS. J. W. J. BURNETT.

Never Expected to Leave Her Room Alive.

Geo. H. Mayr, JONI VILLE, MICH.

Your Stomach and Tonic Remedy is certainly wonderful. My husband and I have just finished the course and I can say much for what it has done for us. We feel so thankful to know that this Remedy will help such awful Stomach trouble and will relieve one so quickly. I wish you could see the change.

I have not been out of my room since last August, ill with heart failure. I have given up hopes to ever leave it alive, and after two courses of your Stomach Remedy and one bottle of your Tonic I am now able to go to the table for my meals and have taken a mile ride in an automobile and have gained three pounds of flesh. I sleep like a child.

Yours very truly,
MRS. DORA HERGERT.

Doctors Said She Would Not Live Long.

Geo. H. Mayr, ROCKFORD, N. C.

My wife is well and she feels better than she has for five years. I thought she was going to die at once; the doctor said she would not live long. The surgeon in the hospital told her she was not strong enough to stand an operation, she came back home thinking that she would not live long. I saw your advertisement in the papers and I sat down and ordered a free trial treatment at once. In about eight days from date of ordering the medicine she is now completely well. We are grateful for your Remedy I will recommend it as long as I live.

Sincerely yours, SANFORD STANLEY.

Suffered for Years With Stomach Trouble and Gall Stones.

Geo. H. Mayr, KANE, PA.

I have taken all my medicine and I thank you many times for what it has done for me. I only took two doses and passed over 300 Gall Stones. I am feeling better than I have felt for years. Some of them were as large as a pea and some as large as an English walnut, hundred of small ones.

I am thankful that I learned of your wonderful medicine. I suffered for years with stomach trouble and Gall Stones and only got temporary relief. The doctors would tell me that I could not get well until I would go through an operation and that would cure me. Many thanks to you and your dear good medicine.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. E. PETERS.

One Dose Should Make You Feel Better Than You Have Felt in Years

Hundreds, yes thousands upon thousands of people who have taken this remarkable remedy have written to me that they have not felt so well in years—and one dose alone has often accomplished wonderful results.

I Must Have Great Faith in My Stomach Remedy

to say to you and every sufferer of Stomach ailments Try but one dose—take it the day you receive it and if you do not say with a glad heart that it made you feel better and greatly improved your health the next morning you will be one of the few cases that come under my observation where this great remedy has failed. Mind you the benefit of this medicine is an entirely natural one as this remedy contains no stimulants, opiates or any poisonous ingredients whatever. I guarantee this under the Pure Food and Drug Act, Serial No. 25793.

This Medicine Has Been Successfully Taken by Children of Nine Years of Age and Old People of Eighty-Eight Years and Will Not Harm You in Any Way.

Operations For Stomach Trouble Are Often Fatal

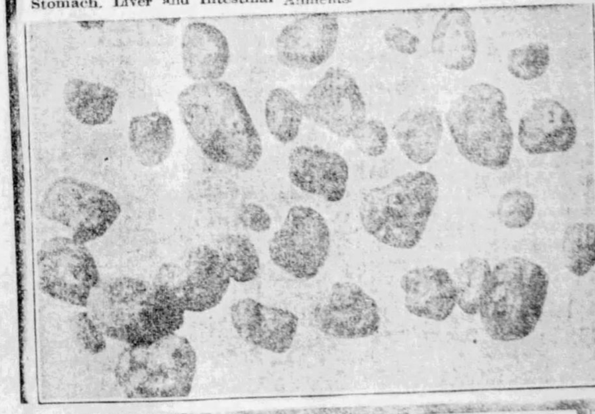
How many have gone to their graves due to an operation for their Stomach ailments? How many more will go that way? Heed this warning before it is too late. Do not permit a dangerous operation until you have tried all other means to cure your ailment and you have tried one bottle of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy. I believe it is possible to cure the most chronic case of **Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and Symptoms of Gall Stones.**

One dose quickly eliminates the poisonous accretions that have been accumulating in your system for years. Rid your Stomach of all of this and you will feel better at once.

MAYR'S WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY

For All Stomach, Liver, Intestinal Ailments & Gall Stones.

EXACT PHOTOGRAPH—actual size of Poisonous Catarrhal Mucoid and Bile Accretions removed by my remedy. They are the cause of almost all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments.



Sudden Death Due to Acute Indigestion

How often you read in the daily press of some prominent personage who had been apparently enjoying the best of health, stricken by what the physicians term Acute Indigestion. Many sudden deaths are caused by the pressure of gas around the heart due to indigestion. The fatal warning comes frequently when least expected. Thousands upon thousands of people, in all walks of life, have been called by the Grim Reaper—whose lives undoubtedly could have been saved by taking this Great Remedy.

My Last Words To You

Send for the FREE $1.00 bottle today. I don't care how long you have suffered, or how severe your case may be, I am confident that My Wonderful and Harmless Remedy will entirely and quickly restore you to perfect health without any ill effect.

Often Sufferers of Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments or Gall Stones are told they have Cancer of the Stomach and other rare diseases, which quite often is not the case.

Is it not worth a postage stamp to write and request this Free Bottle when it means so much in health and happiness to you? Delays are dangerous, as by neglecting your ailment you only grow worse and your suffering increases. Better send for the Free Bottle today.

Fill out this Free Coupon now and mail to me

GEO. H. MAYR, (Mfg. Chemist) 1006 Mayr Building 156 Whiting Street Chicago, Ill.

Manufactured and Guaranteed by
GEORGE H. MAYR
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
154-156 Whiting St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. June 30, 1906 Serial No. 25793

FREE $1,000,000 Worth of Elegant Silverware

This magnificent silverware is of warranted quality and made by the celebrated house of Wm. Rogers & Co. You can get anything you want in silver, absolutely without cost. Write quick for illustrated circular from which to make your selection.

From Forest to Factory Direct to You

$6.75

Our business has reached the enormous size where we own and operate our own forests, lumber mills, railways, factories, warehouses. Our manufacturing cost is the lowest on record. You get the direct and entire benefit. Not one middleman gets a profit. You buy of us at

Prices Lower Than Dealer's or Mail Order Houses Can Buy For

Just look at the prices of the 2 articles illustrated and remember these are goods of good dependable quality.

FREE to YOU

If You Answer This Advertisement

Drop us a line right now for our Bargain Book and circular from which to choose your free silverware. Don't give yourself a chance to forget!

30 Days' FREE Trial—

$2.69

C. O. D. if Desired—Everything you order of this great house must absolutely satisfy. We guarantee satisfaction. Send cash with order or one-fourth with order, balance C. O. D. Keep the goods 30 days. Use them, enjoy them, test them. If you aren't fully pleased, return and we'll refund all you've paid and transportation charges both ways. Already we have 1,000,000 satisfied customers. You'll like the Lincoln, Leonard prices, merchandise and silver. Send us your name today. Write us right now.

LINCOLN, LEONARD & COMPANY 5361 37th St. (24) Largest exclusive distributers of Home Furnishings in the world CHICAGO, ILL.

POWERFUL AIR RIFLE Length 32 inches. Workof steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Powerful, accurate, durable. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 8 of our fast selling picture 10c cards on our special offer. Everybody will take one. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. M. O. SEITZ, D52 CHICAGO.

FREE

COMMERCE COURT TO BE DISSOLVED

Senate Votes Against Extending Tribunal Where Archbald Served.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Congress promises to have its hands occupied for some time in dealing with cases involving the purity of the courts.

The senate has followed up its dismissal of Judge Robert W. Archbald from the court of commerce in agreeing to the abolition of the entire court.

The house judiciary committee proposes to investigate charges filed against Federal District Judges John C. Pollock of Kansas and A. S. Van Valkenuberg of St. Louis.

Charges have been made against Circuit Judge Peter C. Pritchard and District Judge James E. Boyd of North Carolina in a report submitted by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell.

Acts Against Taft Wishes.

In deciding to terminate the commerce court congress has acted against the wishes of President Taft. The court was created on the recommendation of the President and it has been maintained by him through the exercise of the veto power.

He urgently insisted that an appropriation should be made to pay its expenses during the next fiscal year. Congress is willing to extend the life of the tribunal only to the close of the fiscal year, and this concession is granted because of the necessity of giving the judges times to distribute the cases pending before them.

Otherwise the court would end on March 4, until which date the existing appropriation is available.

Considerable opposition was shown in the senate to the proposition to permit the court to live until June 30. A combination of "old guard" Republicans and reactionary Democrats and a few progressive Democrats succeeded in bringing about its adoption by a vote of 33 to 20.

Cabell Charges Against Judges.

The latest charges against federal judges, those involving Judge Pritchard and Judge Boyd, are found in a report made by Internal Revenue Commissioner Cabell. Mr. Cabell is seeking to collect $30,000 in taxes on whisky due the government from the D. C. Foster distillery of Williams, N. C., which is owned by N. Glenn Williams.

In 1911 Cabell ordered the sale of whisky on which Williams had failed to pay the tax. The sale was enjoined by Judge Boyd. The injunction was dissolved by order of the court of appeals, Judge Pritchard dissenting. The sale was about to be carried out when Judge Pritchard stopped it, and the matter is still pending.

In a report made to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh last week, Commissioner Cabell says: "There was disclosed a history of frauds against the government, of debauchery of employes, bribery of revenue officers, and successful theft that would seem more in place in the Arabian Nights Entertainment as a report of the adventures of Ali Baba and his forty thieves, than as a record of fact in a civilized government."

URGES THAT ALL BE SUICIDES

Utah Attorney Would Permit Condemned to Kill Themselves.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 20.—The method to be used hereafter in executing criminals in Utah has become a topic widely discussed since the legislature convened two weeks ago. The latest idea expressed is that condemned criminals be allowed to take their own lives, after they have exhausted every means to have the death sentence set aside.

The state law provides that condemned criminals be executed either by shooting or hanging, the choice to be made by the person to be executed. Governor Spry in his message to the legislature has recommended that the state adopt the electric chair.

Judge Thomas Marioneaux, an attorney of this city, has issued a statement in which he sets forth the advantages of the Chinese custom permitting a condemned criminal to commit suicide.

SWELL, NIFTY SUIT FREE!

Get in Quick! Most marvelous tailoring offering ever made! Be our salesmanager in your town—$250 a month. Enough coin to fill your pockets. Nifty suits for you to wear—ALL FREE. Make $60 to $75 a week selling our nifty suits. It's easy! Orders turned over to you. No experience, no money necessary.

We Pay Express on Everything

You pay nothing—absolutely nothing. EVERYTHING guaranteed too.

Write—Hurry! Send a postal card right away for this great free offer. Never anything like it. Get our book of beautiful samples and full particulars—all free. You assume no obligations whatever, to write at once.

American Woolen Mills Co. Dept. 128 CHICAGO, ILL.

MONEY TRUST A PERIL

Chicago Banker Sees Menace in Concentration.

Washington, Jan. 16.—That the present concentration of money and credit is a potential "menace to the country," was asserted before the house money trust committee today by George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Reynolds said that he knew of the "trend toward concentration of money and credits," and that he thought it a dangerous thing.

"I am opposed to the concentration of any sort of power," he said. "I believe that concentration to the point it has already gone is a menace. In saying that I do not wish to sit in judgment on the men who hold that power."

Mr. Reynolds said he was opposed to the principle of interlocking directors in potentially competing concerns and that he had adhered to that principle throughout his banking career.

Mr. Reynolds could not make any specific recommendation as to remedying the concentration of money and credit, but was sure the prevention of interlocking directors in competing concerns would have a good effect. In conclusion, Mr. Reynolds said he believed that "competition was not dead," but he believes banking would be improved by a return to competitive conditions.

SHADOW ON BUSINESS HORIZON

Political Troubles Here and War Abroad Hurt Outlook.

New York, Jan. 20.—The financial horizon is still obscured by occasional shadows, says Henry Clew. A hitch in peace negotiations in Europe and an uncertain political situation at home served to impede the improvement in Wall street that should have followed easier conditions in the local money market. Among the incidents having a decidedly restraining effect upon business in general are the possibilities connected with a coming change in the administration and the disclosures made by various investigations. Adverse supreme court decisions have long ago been cheerfully accepted, and our great corporations are doing their utmost to conform with the law. The tariff has been and will be a source of restraint until it is definitely known what changes are intended, but the feeling is growing that no ruinous reductions in the schedules will be attempted.

Trade conditions at large are satisfactory. Occasionally there are symptoms of a slowing down in business—much of which is customary at this season of the year. So far as the merchandise markets are concerned, there are few if any signs of overproduction.

MARCH OR PAY SUBSTITUTES

Real War Tactics Adopted by Eastern Suffragists.

New York, Jan. 18.—"General" Rosalie Jones, who led the recent suffragette pilgrimage to Albany, proposes soon to issue an order for the proposed long hike from New York to Washington which will make it practically mandatory for the well-to-do suffragettes to participate. She proposes to levy upon women who will not actually march, the requirement that they will pay the expenses of a substitute. Mrs. Travis Cochran, a wealthy Philadelphia woman, prompted the idea by offering to pay the expenses of another woman on the march, as she herself could not appear.

MOLASSES TO PROLONG LIFE

Massachusetts Man Ate Gallon of It a Week.

Wakefield, Mass., Jan. 20.—William Boone Eldred, who believed that by eating a gallon of molasses a week he had prolonged his life many years, died here today at the age of 87. He ate molasses on all his food. When 70 years old Eldred began riding a bicycle for exercise, and according to his own figures covered 20,000 miles during the last 17 years. He was a descendant of Daniel Boone.

CHARGED WITH HUGE THEFT

Hungarian Said to Have Embezzled $1,600,000.

Buda Pest, Hungary, Jan. 18.—Ignaz Palloh, one of the most prominent railroad and bridge contractors of Hungary, was arrested today on the charge of embezzling $1,600,000 and with issuing a quantity of forged shares.

Palloh is director of several railroad companies and financial institutions both in Hungary and other countries. One London company is said to have been victimized to the extent of $300,000.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO SLAYER

Hanged From Telephone Pole in Paris, Texas.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 18.—Henry Mouton, a negro, who killed the 12-year-old daughter of D. Merrill, a farmer, a week ago, was hanged from a telephone pole in a public square yesterday by a mob.

WILSON WANTS NO INAUGURAL BALL

President-Elect Finds It Is Cause of Enormous Expense to Government

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17.—In a letter to William Corcoran Eustis, chairman of the inaugural committee, President-elect Wilson suggested calling off the historic inaugural ball, which heretofore has been the important social function in connection with the inauguration.

It has been represented to the president-elect that the ball is always a source of great expense to the government, one item being no less than $85,000 in loss of services of clerks and other employes in the pension building, who have to be laid off while preparations for the ball are being made. The president-elect cannot see that the ball serves any useful purpose, moreover to call it off would save $5 each to the persons who would have attended.

The president-elect's decision in this matter is in keeping with his decision to make the inaugural as simple as possible. Already, at his request, the inaugural parade has been greatly contracted in length. His letter to Chairman Eustis follows:

My Dear Eustis: After taking counsel with a great many persons and assessing as well as I could general opinion in the matter, I have come to the conclusion that it is my duty to ask you to consider the feasibility of omitting the inaugural ball altogether.

I do this with a great deal of hesitation because I do not wish to interfere with settled practices or with reasonable expectations of those who usually go to enjoy the inauguration, but it has come to wear the aspect of a sort of public duty because of the large indirect expense upon the government incidental to it and because these balls have ceased to be necessary to the enjoyment of the visitors.

I hope most sincerely that this request will in no way embarrass you and that I have not too long delayed in making the suggestion.

With cordial regard, sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The president-elect had three important visitors yesterday. The first of these was Representative Henry, of Texas, chairman of the rules committee of the house, with whom he went over the proposed program for the extra session. Then came Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, with whom he talked over the proposed plan to do away with the commerce court. The other conference was with a delegation from New York state with a boom for former Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway for attorney general.

KILLS FUND FOR WORLD SHOOT

Indiana Congressman Deals Blow at Camp Perry Match.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Representative William E. Cox, of Indiana, struck a hard blow at the proposed international rifle shooting match scheduled for Camp Perry, O., next summer and in the same connection attacked Perry's victory centennial celebration to be held at Put-in Bay.

On a point of order raised by Cox the provision in the army appropriation bill for the international rifle match was stricken out.

Unless the legislation can be inserted when the bill reaches the senate the great match probably will be abandoned, despite the fact that invitations to participate have been extended in the name of the United States to the military authorities of practically every civilized nation in the world.

NEGRO BOY CONVERTS 400

Kaffir Missionary of 19 From Africa Coming to Ohio.

New York, Jan. 20.—Alexander Rubushe, a 19-year-old Kaffir boy was released yesterday from Ellis Island and allowed to enter this country to continue his missionary work among his brethern. After he has remained in this city a week he will proceed to Xenia, O., to join Prof. Scarborough at Wilberforce University.

The young missionary who is credited with 400 conversions, arrived as a steerage passenger on the steamer Philadelphia. He bears two scars on the left side of his face which were made when he was an infant to comply with the law of Basuto tribes.

Rubushe said he was in love with a Canadian woman, but that it was against the law of South Africa for a negro to marry a white woman. The woman will join Rubushe in this country later.

$5,500,000 FOR LONDON ACRE

Record High Price Is Paid for Real Estate.

New York, Jan. 20.—A high record price for real estate in London, set by the sale of ground near the new Mall archway at Charing Cross, at $127 a square foot, or about $5,500,000 an acre, was reported in real estate circles today.

As compared with the New York record London's new mark still falls far short. A plot at the south corner of Broadway and Wall street was sold some time ago for $558.65 a square foot, or $24,334,834 an acre.

THINK RURAL CARRIERS ARE PARCEL POST MESSENGERS

Washington, Jan. 16.—Rural free delivery carriers are finding snags in the new parcel post for the reason that the suburban population seemingly has accepted it as a species of paternalistic, sublimated messenger service. Reports reached the post-office department today dealing with some of these requests. One postmaster in Vermont reported that one of his rural carriers found in one farm letter box beside the road a note attached to a scrap of calico. The note read:

"Please get me five yards of colored print as per sample and also buy me a mop wringer. I will pay when you bring them."

In another wayside box still another rural carrier found a dollar bill appended to a note which instructed him as a representative of the parcel post to deliver two boxes of patent medicine and five lengths of stove pipe from the adjacent town.

Postoffice officials are not agitated over the failure of the suburbanites to grasp the idea of the parcel post at once. They declare they are satisfied it will be some time before the system is understood, but that when its advantages are apparent there will be no friction.

Heads Interstate Commerce Body

Washington, Jan. 16.—Franklin K. Lane, who has succeeded Charles A. Prouty of Vermont as chairman of the interstate commerce commission and serves until January 13, 1914, is a Californian. He has been a member of the commission since 1905. Commissioner Lane did newspaper work early in life. He served three terms as city attorney of San Francisco and in 1903 was nominated by the Democrats for governor. A year later he ran for mayor of San Francisco. He was born in Canada 49 years ago and removed at an early age to California with his parents.

ATTACKS THE POWERS

Turkish Minister Is Bitter Against European Nations

London, Jan. 18.—Osman Nizami Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to Germany, who is in London in connection with the peace negotiations, issued a statement today bitterly arraigning the European powers for their attitude in the joint note delivered to the porte.

"Four months ago," he said, "Europe proclaimed its determination to maintain the state of things existing before the war, whatever the result of the conflict might be. Now the powers are making open allusions to the possible loss by Turkey of Constantinople and some of the Asiatic provinces.

"What reliance can Turkey place on the powers' promise to 'exclude all menace to the security of Turkey' when Europe has just given tangible evidence of how little her promises are worth?

"With such evidence of European sympathy," Osman Nashimi Pasha added, "nobody could consider the porte too exacting if it asked for an explanation of what the powers mean by 'moral and material support,' judged by the efficacy of the benevolent support so lavishly poured out in the ambassadorial note.

"The same can be asked about the powers' promise concerning the islands in the Ægean Sea. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that Turkey is ready to yield these islands, how can she cede them to the powers on the simple promise that their settlement will exclude all menace to the security of Turkey, when Europe's promises mean so little?"

The greatest reserve is maintained by the Turkish plenipotentiaries in regard to the note handed to the Ottoman government.

CAPTAIN ADAMS DEAD

He Was Former Absolute Ruler of Sea Island.

New York, Jan. 17.—News of the death of Capt. Alonzo Adams of pneumonia in Boston, was received yesterday.

The captain, born in New England 65 years ago, was ruler by right of discovery of Swan island, which lies in the Caribbean sea about 100 miles from Nicaragua and is five miles wide at its broadest stretch and has 40 miles of coast line. It was more than 40 years ago that the captain, then owner and skipper on the coasting vessel Polly Ann, was headed toward South America in his little ship when Swan island, uncharted, unclaimed and inviting, loomed over the horizon.

There were then about 100 natives on the island. Capt. Adams merely looked the island over on that trip, but as soon as he had finished the business in hand he sailed back to Swan island and took possession. He built a house, later put up a lighthouse and in his "palace" he raised two sons and two daughters, all of whom, with his widow, survive him.

And until a year ago Capt. Adams was the executive, legislative and judicial branch of all the government that Swan island boasted, god-father to every child born to the families that followed to his possession and a general success in his many enterprises.

Swan island soon became the port of call to every skipper passing within sight of Capt. Adams's flag station signals. If Swan island signaled to slow down the passing skippers slowed and took aboard members of the Adams or other families when asked to, or took orders for necessaries or luxuries to be dropped off at Swan island weeks or maybe months later on return trips, and most important of all to take aboard the cargoes of cocoanuts, which soon became Swan island's leading export.

About a year ago, when it became certain that the United States wished to take over Swan island because of its new importance in its proximity to the Panama canal as a coaling station, Capt. Adams said good-bye to his island and came north to a farm he had bought at East Hampton, Conn.

TALK FROM COAST TO COAST

Conversation Over 3,360 Miles Will Cost Only $18 a Minute.

New York, Jan. 18.—It was announced here yesterday that by 1915 it will be possible to communicate by telephone from New York to San Francisco. The charge for messages over the 3,360 miles will be $18 a minute.

QUIZZ PERKINS ON TRUST PERIL

Counsel for Money Trust Investigators Makes Hypothetical Question.

Washington, Jan. 16.—In a hypothetical question put to George W. Perkins, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the money trust committee, yesterday outlined from the records of records of the committee "a concentration of money and credit" and asked whether Perkins considered it "a menace and peril to the prosperity of the country."

The question was generally accepted as Untermyer's conception of the elusive so-called money trust of which the committee is in search.

Perkins, after declaring that the query reminded him of the conundrum, "Why is a mouse when it pins?" asserted that he could not say whether, at the point outlined in the question concentration was a peril.

Would Regulate Concentration.

In a lengthy discussion of economics Perkins took the position that, after concentration had progressed to a certain point, it should be subject to government regulation. But he would not answer the hypothetical question categorically.

After the hearing the committee, in a rather heated executive session, determined to have Chairman Pujo and Untermyer visit William Rockefeller and take his testimony. Chairman Pujo opposed the scheme without avail. A resolution instructing Pujo and Untermyer to make arrangements for the examination was passed with but a single vote in opposition, that of Pujo.

Held Able to Testify.

The determination of the committee followed the testimony of Dr. C. W. Richardson, who, after examining Rockefeller, told the committee that, despite his illness the oil magnate magnate could submit to a "brief examination without immediate serious results."

Untermyer's hypothetical question on the money trust came after Perkins recommended publicity as a cure for financial evils, the incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange under a federal charter, closer responsibility among bank directors and the according of representation on the directorate to minority stockholders in corporations.

Here's the Question.

The hypothetical question, which embraces conclusions drawn from much of the testimony already before the committee, was as follows:

"I call your attention to exhibits before the committee from which you will note the seven following have total resources of $1,398,000,000: J. P. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co., (deposits) $163,000,000; Guaranty Trust Co., $292,000,000; Bankers' Trust Co., $205,000,000; First National Bank, $149,000,000; National City Bank, $274,000,000; Chase National Bank, $125,000,000; National Bank of Commerce, $190,000,000.

"That the Mutual Life and Equitable Life have combined resources of $1,091,000,000; making a total in these nine institutions alone and without regard to other affiliations of $2,489,000,000.

Wants His Reasons.

"Assuming now the situation to be as described in these exhibits, and assuming further that the business of making large issues of securities of the great interstate corporations has during the past five years been conducted mainly on joint account between Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank and the National City Bank, of New York; Lee Higginson & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and the First National Bank of Chicago, and knowing what you do as to the methods of business and as to the financial power and affiliations of these banks and banking houses and their control of financial, railroad and industrial corporations, please state whether, and if so, to what extent this concentration and control of money and credit constitute a peril to the progress and prosperity of the country and state also, if you will, the reasons for your conclusion."

WEDDING GIFTS TOTAL $200,000

Elyria Bride Is Given $50,000 Necklace by Groom.

Elyria, Jan. 18.—Society people of Cleveland, Toledo and other Northern Ohio cities will come to Elyria this afternoon to attend the wedding of Miss Geraldine Walker, daughter of Mrs. William Masterson, of Elyria, to Mr. Fayette Brown, of Cleveland.

Wedding gifts of a total value of $200,000 have been received.

The groom's gift to the bride is a $50,000 diamond necklace. After a European tour the young couple will reside in Mentor.

SAYS LIBEL WAS PRIVILEGED

Editor Sued By Roosevelt Declares Article Was True.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 18.—George A. Newitt, of Ishpeming, yesterday filed in the circuit court a plea of justification in the civil suit brought against him by Theodore Roosevelt for damages of $10,000 in which it is asserted that the alleged libelous statements complained of are true. The plea says that the publication was privileged because Col. Roosevelt was running for office at the time.

EVELYN THAW HAS NO MONEY

So States When Judgment for $2,000 Jewelry Purchase Is Rendered.

New York, Jan. 18.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of Harry K. Thaw, stated in court through her attorney yesterday that she had no money. Judgment was rendered against her for $2,041 due for jewelry sold to her while her husband was in the Tombs.

GIRL WOULD BE POLICE CHIEF

Colorado Maid Will Take Civil Service Examination With Men.

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 17.—A Pueblo girl will take the civil service examination for chief of police. Miss Mary Sorvich has filed her application and will compete with the men applicants. Miss Sorvich is the daughter of a Servian and attractive. She gives her age at 23 and her height 5 feet 7 inches. There is to be a physical test for the chief, but it will be light and Miss Sorvich thinks she can pass it easily.

BULGARIANS FIX DATE

Turkey Given Days to Meet Terms.

London, Jan. 20.—Buglaria, Servia and Montenegro today presented an ultimatum to Turkey, giving the Ottoman government 14 days in which to make a favorable reply to their terms, according to dispatches from Constantinople.

The Bulgarians have now discovered that they have been completely misled in regard to the conditions prevailing in the beleaguered Turkish fortress of Adrianople and have consequently decided that a prompt change in their policy is necessary.

Two weeks ago they were informed that the fall of the fortress could be expected hourly, but a recent council of war held at Mustapha Pasha under the presidency of King Ferdinand came to the conclusion that Shukri Pasha, the Turkish commander in Adrianople, had been able to economize the supplies in the fortress to such an extent that the garrison would be able to resist perhaps for several months more.

Shukri Pasha, it appears, deluded the Bulgarians by means of false reports spread by supposed deserters who reached the Bulgarian lines drawn around the city.

The commanders of the Bulgarian forces now know the truth, and Bulgaria has determined to force a speedy solution, so as to put an end to the heavy expenditure and permit the men under arms, who comprise virtually the whole of the able bodied male population of Bulgaria, to return to agricultural work. Otherwise it is thought the next harvest will be lost.

CHARGES GROSS FRAUD

House Committee Finds Red Men Have Been Cheated.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Charges of gross frauds against the Indians on White Earth reservation in Minnesota, that their physical and material condition is pitiful and that Major James McLaughlin, Indian inspector, did not properly guard the Indians' interests in the allotment of lands, were made to the house today in a report by the committee on expenditures in the interior department.

It recommended that some remedy be found by congress for the present "anomalous situation" by which the commissioner of Indian affairs has complete control over property worth $1,000,000,000 belonging to Indians of the various tribes in the United States. The report declares that the Chippewa and other Indians were defrauded of large sums in the sale of lands and standing timber on the White Earth reservation. A sale in 1900, the committee finds from undisputed authority, was fraudulent in the details of its accomplishment."

The committee further charges that "fraudulent partiality" was shown by Simon Michelet, Indian allotting agent, in allotting the Indian timber under the law of 1905.

"The best and most valuable pine allotments fell into the hands of those who were intended in advance to receive them," says the report.

TELLS OF SUBSTITUTING BABY

Nurse Swears a Wife Deceived Husband to Gain an Heir.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—In the office of District Attorney Fickert yesterday Mrs. O. H. Blain, a nurse, told under oath a story of the substitution of the baby in the Slingsby case. She declared Mrs. Dorothy Morgan Cutler Slingsby, wife of a former British naval lieutenant, disappointed in her expectations of giving birth to an heir to the Slingsby estate in England, valued at $1,000,000, obtained through a newspaper advertisement the baby of Lillian Anderson, a girl, and deceived her husband regarding its identity. The body of Mrs. Slingsby's baby, according to the nurse, was incinerated. The story will be used in prosecution of Dr. W. W. Fraser on a charge of falsification of birth records.

MALONE WILSON'S SECRETARY

Senator O'Gorman's Son-in-Law Selected by President-Elect.

New York, Jan. 17.—Dudley Field Malone, son-in-law of Senator James A. O'Gorman, has been tendered and has accepted the post of secretary to President-elect Wilson. He will assume the duties of his position after March 4.

William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has informed President-elect Wilson that under the advice of his physicians he must refrain from all political and official activity after the inauguration. This means that Mr. Combs will not enter the cabinet of President Wilson.

QUITS SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman to Convert Home Into Rest Cure.

New York, Jan. 15.—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman has announced she intends to go into business and join the ranks of those prominent society women who, rather than accept aid from members of their families, have interested themselves in money-making enterprises when overtaken by reverses. The necessity which has prompted Mrs. Harriman to take this step is the ill-health of her husband, one of the partners of the firm of Harriman & Co., bankers and brokers, which soon is to bring about his retirement from active business. She will try to convert her handsome country home, Uplands, near Mount Kenisco, into a rest cure resort, where tired out city people may recuperate.

DIDN'T WANT HIS NAME ON HER TOMBSTONE—SUES

Chillicothe, Mo., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Edna Sibert, aged 70, was granted a divorce from Henry Sibert, aged 75, here today on a plea of non-support and a contention that she "did not want his name on my tombstone." Her maiden name, Edna Wiley, was restored. The Siberts had been separated 28 years.

COURT VOIDS ROYAL WEDDING

Vienna, Jan. 18.—The marriage of the Archduchess Isabella Marie, daughter of the Archduke Frederick, and Prince George of Bavaria, a grandson of the Emperor of Austria, was yesterday declared null and void by a court at Munich.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small Mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 102 Charles st., Lockport, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

$50.00 TO $100.00 A MONTH
For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Benefits for sickness, injury, death. Write quick and get Cash-Bonus offer. I-L-U 56, Covington, Ky.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O, Rehoboth, Delaware.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for Electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Men and Women Wanted for Government Positions; $60 month; thousands of parcel post positions open. Annual vacations. No 'layoffs.' Common education sufficient. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted men and women to sell household remedies. Big profit; small capital required. Devote leisure or entire time. Write today. Woodstock Company, Washington, D. C.

LEARN Automobile Business at home this winter, ready for spring, thousands of jobs for competent men at $18 to $50 weekly. Send for free scholarship plan. Rochester Auto School, 972, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—RELIABLE PERSON each locality report to us local information. Names, etc. Big Pay. Enclose Stamp. National Information Sales Co.-A P D-Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS.

AGENTS sell rich looking $6 by 6ft Imported Rugs, $1.00 each. Carter, Tenn., sold 115 in 4 days, profit $57. You can do same. Write for sample offer, selling plan; exclusive territory; sample rug prepaid by parcel post, 98c. O. Comdon, Importer, Stonington, Maine.

SALESMAN WANTED

Wanted—Commercial specialty salesman and a man to take charge of office in Toledo. Grant Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

For Sale—325 acres, good cornland, two good sets of improvements, near county seat. A snap. Newtson Bros., Knox, Indiana.

Finest irrigable fruit and alfalfa lands, Pecos Valley. Awarded first premiums World's Fair, St. Louis. Half rate excursions from Fort Worth. Write P. H. Goodloe, Fort Worth, Texas.

FARMS WANTED

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP Patented State School Lands, South Texas, $1 an acre cash, balance ten years. For all particulars write F. A. Conable, Trustee, 412 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

INFORMATION WANTED.

HEIRS—THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES WANTED to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. One 400-page Index, entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2 cent stamp at once for free booklet W. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

PATENTS.

Patents that Protect. Trade-marks. Book free. H. M. Brooks, 32-36 McGill Bldg. Washington, D. C.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. Outfit free. P. Peoples Co., B-73, York Haven, Pa.

MEDICAL.

RUSSIAN Rheumatism Remedy has been a never failing cure for Rheumatism in Europe for 60 years. To introduce in America will send to any address prepaid six $1 bottles for $3.50. This offer for 30 days only. Russian Rheumatism Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MAGIC GOODS, Cards, Dice, Books, etc. Catalog free. D. B. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

INSTALL your own furnace. We furnish everything. Mfrs. prices. Edwards Furnace Co., Wellsboro, Pa.

COUNT IS IN A HURRY

He Must Marry by Jan. 31 or Lose $150,000.

New York, Jan. 17.—Here is a chance to get a real live count. It's a rare bargain—a titled soul mate with a name so long that it would require some time to memorize it. Moreover, he demands no "settlement."

Count August Schaefelysky de Mukkadel de Castellane Seymore must acquire an American wife before January 31 or forfeit a legacy of $150,000. He says that his aunt, formerly of Oakland, Cal., who died three years ago, left him the $150,000 on that condition.

The count has come here from Washington and is looking around. He has doubts of succeeding. He fears that he cannot find his ideal in that short period.

Count August Seymore says he is a relative of Count Boni de Castellane. He is 38 years old, weighs 170 pounds, and stands 5 feet 11 inches. He is a graduate of the University of Poitier, France, and a surgeon-dentist, having received a diploma in Paris 13 years ago. His first venture was when he received the appointment of dentist to the Bey or Tunis and his harem. Although he was driven in state to the palace and entertained in royal style, and had the honor of fixing the teeth of his highness and many of his 300 wives, he was discouraged when he rendered a bill on learning that the job was a purely honorary one. He resigned on the spot and made a tour of the world.

It was after his globe trotting that his aunt became interested in him, says the count.

"When my aunt died three years ago she left a will bequeathing me a legacy with a string to it—choose an American for a bride and remain on American soil.

"My aunt wanted me to select a prepossessing American girl, one that you might call 'a great big beautiful doll,' and take her to Europe and say to my relatives and friends: 'See what I brought from America!' I want a woman of the snapper-dapper type, one to correspond with my own physique. I do not set an age limit; if her hair is gray or white it makes no difference so long as her face has a youthful look and shows traces of experience.

"I never could endure the woman who enjoys the nonsense of high life, the one who likes to gossip. Positively no lies must pass the lips of the woman I choose. My money will be evenly divided between my wife and myself, and both signatures will be required before a check can be cashed. This will prevent the extravagant use of money by one or the other.

"With that $150,000 I can accomplish some good. My first step would be to lend a helping hand to incurables, especially those suffering agonizing pain."

Another project that the count has in view is the erection of a monument to the mothers of dead heroes. He is opposed to war and he thinks that the most fitting tribute to the victims would be a memorial shaft to the mothers.

ANOTHER SLIDE IN CULEBRA

Million Yards of Earth and Rock Thrown Into Canal.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Great earth slides have started again in Culebra cut in the Panama canal, according to information received here today. One of the slides alone is expected to throw a million yards of earth and rock into the canal unless the steam shovel crews, who are working desperately, succeed in checking it. Another slide at Cucuracha, which was supposed to have halted two years ago, again has begun to move rapidly and the earth sank four feet in 17 minutes on the afternoon of January 2, completely covering two railroad tracks.

The engineers anticipated these movements and had allowed for them in their estimates, but it will take a full month's work of the giant steam shovels to get rid of the debris.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.
Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED: A MAN OR WOMAN all or spare time to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 539 L Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

AGENTS WANTED.

Have You a Few Hours to Spare?
We want a man or woman in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Postal sample. 400 per cent profit. G. C. Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, 20 Warren St., N. Y.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X518 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 20 days credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 5096, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

125 CARDS 10c. Flowers, Birthday, Lovers, Etc. Some embossed in lovely colors. Guaranteed to please or your money back. AMERICAN CARD CO. Dept. 22 SPANGLER, PA.

1913 ART CALENDAR FREE
I will send a handsome 1913 P. C. art calendar in 8 colors and gold, and a big assortment of Easter and other post card novelties for 4c postage if you will show my cards to 5 friends. E. K. Fogelsanger, 233 South 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

75 LOVERS CARDS and a Book on Love, Courtship and Marriage, 10c
A. Hammond Co. Dept. 7 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men who go in their locality and introduce our poultry compound. Your customers. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 84, Parsons, Kans.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN DOGS? Send for a free sample copy The Sportsmen's Review; contains many interesting articles about dogs and hunting. Also full information about Hochwalt's Book "Dogc